

BARNARD-MILLER

and

ALLIED FAMILIES

Kenneth Duane Miller

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BARNARD — MILLER

and

ALLIED FAMILIES

by

KENNETH DUANE MILLER

We are truly heirs of all the ages; but as honest men it behooves us to learn the extent of our inheritance, and as brave ones not to whimper if it prove less than we had supposed.

—John Tyndall.

Men have their intellectual ancestry, and the likeness of some one of them is forever unexpectedly flashing out in the features of a descendant, it may be after a gap of several generations. In the parliament of the present every man represents a constituency of the past.

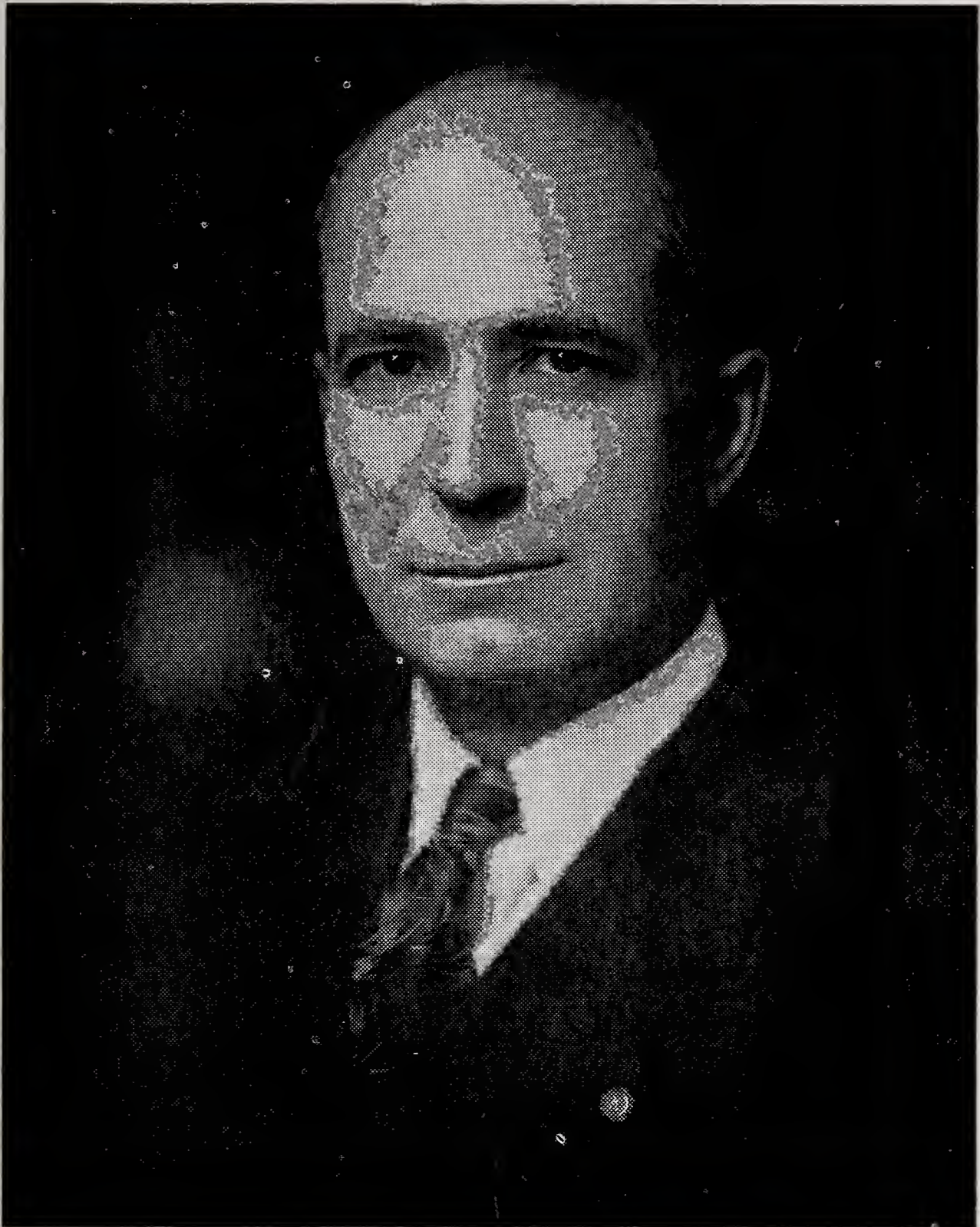
—James Russell Lowell.

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by

VIOLA SMALLEY MILLER
VIRGINIA MILLER JENSEN

1166943



KENNETH DUANE MILLER

Eighth Generation

The Author

Goodbye - \$8.50

FOREWORD

Kenneth Duane Miller, after an illness of eight months, died before his book could be published.

He spent much time, effort, thought, and money collecting the information, and during the months of his final and painful illness he dictated countless letters gathering further information. His remarkable memory and capacity for untiring effort enabled him to complete the work and the entire book beginning with Hannah Barnard of the Fifth Generation was dictated during those final months when he was too ill to write or to sit up.

Had he lived the manuscript would have undergone much polishing. But as a loving tribute to the one who thought first of us and our welfare and in the hope that he may even yet know that his efforts have been fruitful we are presenting his original draft with the additions of the births, marriages, and deaths which have occurred since his death January 28, 1948.

Viola Smalley Miller, his wife.

Virginia Miller Jensen, his daughter.

INTRODUCTION

KEY to THE USE of THIS BOOK

The collection and preservation of family data is the primary purpose of all genealogies. To make this data easily usable is also important.

The first section of this book includes all general introductory material. Each subsequent section is devoted to the history of a particular generation. The first page in each section lists the names of all the members of that generation about whom data is recorded.

To each individual is given two numbers separated by a hyphen. The number preceding the hyphen indicates the generation to which the individual belongs and the number following the hyphen designates the individual of that generation e.g. Joseph Barnard Jr. 3-4 indicates the 4th member of the 3rd generation. In that way each individual will have a different number excepting the husband or wife of a member of the family tree who will have the same number as his spouse but will be starred e.g. Abigail Griswold the wife of Joseph Barnard Jr. will have the number 3-4*. Her ancestors who are also mentioned in this genealogy will be designated as 3-4a, 3-4b, 3-4c. The above system will prevail throughout the book.

A person mentioned who is not a direct part of this family tree will be given the number of the generation in which his name appears. For example Thomas Judd 1. indicates his name appears in the account of the first generation.

All the known children of each individual or couple will be given a number and listed at the end of the account for that individual or couple but the child's name and number will not appear in the division of the succeeding generation unless additional facts are available concerning him.

The direct ancestors of HENRY MILLER JENSEN, JOHN KENNETH JENSEN JR., and KENT DOUGLAS JENSEN, the last descendents of the author of this book are listed in heavy black type.

THE PURPOSE OF THE BOOK

Some years ago the author was going about Iowa delivering a lecture on heredity which he called "The Gifts of Our Fathers." He had made studies of particular families whose unfortunate blood streams had created serious and persistent problems for the schools in which he worked and for society in general about whose welfare he was much concerned and of other families whose fortunate lineage had given society a succession of great souls whose fine influence and example had enriched and blessed mankind.

While traveling about presenting this discussion, he began wondering about his own forbears and for the first time realized that he knew almost nothing about them. Indeed he could name only two of his great grandparents and, to his surprise, found that his oldest relatives could tell him little more.

Then began a search for information about his ancestors that has been arduous and prolonged. The lines of inquiry have gradually broadened as each generation back introduced previously unknown individuals and unsuspected family lines. The task has grown intensely interesting and inviting, but of course, interminable. The end of the rainbow is always further on.

The results of the search have been many. One is the discovery of the names and residences of many of our direct ancestors, but what is more important, something of the life struggle of many. I have discovered that many of them played real parts in the life of this and other nations. All history has become more interesting and significant. Other times and other places take on new meaning when one learns that they bear a direct relation to his own. When one learns that one of his ancestors was a Viking who sailed from the Scandinavian peninsula in 920 A.D. and had a prominent part in mastering and appropriating northern France; that another helped William the Conqueror take possession of

England in 1066; that another when a lad of seventeen summers left his English home forever to spend his years on the rugged frontiers of the American colonies; that another was fined ten shillings for "wearing silk in a flouting manner;" that another was killed by Indians in Massachusetts in 1695; that another offered his all at the battle of Bunker Hill; and that still another bore the violent criticism of his own brothers and neighbors for his decision to "fight for the niggers" in 1861 — when one learns all these things and many more — the whole panorama of human history becomes more meaningful and one comes to think himself a part of the forever forward moving caravan of human becoming. Immediate place and time tend to lose themselves in the universality of place and the eternity of time.

Again one is impressed with the fact that all people in every generation have the same basic hungers and hopes. That the acquisition of food, shelter, and clothing has always occupied a major part of man's time. That the love of home and children has ever lifted men and women from the commonplace and proclaimed them divine in lineage. That to live temporarily and eternally is the heart cry of the men and women of all generations. That life, however we cling to it, finds its basic significance in the consuming love we have for our own people.

To give others what he has learned and to preserve data that otherwise would be lost is the purpose of the writer. He hopes that those now living will care for what he has collected and that still others yet to be will be interested in and helped by what he has done, long after he has ceased to play a part in this world's affairs.

Sincerely yours,
Kenneth Duane Miller,
Des Moines, Iowa.

March 18, 1945.

THE ORIGIN and SIGNIFICANCE of SURNAMES

Family names, as we now know them, are of relatively recent origin. The early Asyrians, Babylonians, Persians, Hebrews, Egyptians, and Greeks did not use surnames and the early Germanic people (including the Scandinavians) were without hereditary family names.

The Romans seem to have been the first to develop the practice of using hereditary surnames. This practice gradually spread among the people of northwest Europe. The use of such names was first introduced into England from the continent about 1000 A.D., but for many generations after that their use was confined to the upper classes.

As society developed, the need for surnames increased. When the country became more thickly populated it became increasingly difficult to designate individuals definitely without the use of supplementary names.

In 1100 A.D. King Henry I and in 1160 A.D. King Henry II reduced the powers of the English barons by enfranchising the land and changing it to real or freehold property. The ownership of real property made the use of family names more necessary but their adoption was very gradual and in many cases long delayed. The first legal recognition of surnames in England was made in the Statute of Additions passed in 1473. The gentry of Wales did not begin the use of surnames until about 1600 A.D. and among the common people in the outlying districts the practice was delayed until very recent times.

All surnames were originally meaningful although the original significance is often lost in the individual's descendants. The first John the Short (so called to distinguish him from John the Tallman, who lived near) was short in stature, although some of his descendants who are still called Short, are in truth very tall. Some of the present day descendants of the original John Tallman might be more truthfully called Short. The wisdom of the original Mr. Sage probably justified his cognomen, although some of his descendants are discouragingly unwise. The descendants of

the original Keller, who was the keeper of a wine cellar or a dispenser of the same in Switzerland, became farmers and millers in America but retained the use of their once significant surname.

Family names originated from many sources but most of them may be classified under a relatively few headings.

1. Physical Characteristics: A considerable number of surnames originated from marked physical characteristics of the first individuals bearing them. The process was not unlike the modern practice of assigning nicknames. Examples of this derivation include the following: Small, Short, Little, Tallman, Long, Longfellow, Stout, Large, Strong, Swift, Black, White, Brown, Blue, Cruikshank (crooked shanks), Nase (long nose).

2. Mental Characteristics: Marked mental qualities and habitual attitudes of individuals served as a source of family names. Examples of such names may be found in almost every community and include: Wiseman, Sage, Moody, Grave, Jolly, Meek, Stern, or Stearns, Blythe, Gay, Curtis (courteous), Merry, Merryman, Bliss, Good, Best, True, Sweet, Sharp, Smart, Hardy, Trueman, Fulhardy (foolhardy).

3. Vocation Names: A great many family names come from the occupation of individuals at the time the names were fixed. Jacob the Smith (so called to distinguish him from Jacob the Tailor, who lived in the same village), became the progenitor of a long line of Smiths, who are now employed in every vocation, but who still bear the occupational designation of a particular ancestor. Occupational names are common everywhere: Cook, Butler, Shepherd, Farmer, Carpenter, Smith, Taylor, Chaplain, Parker (Park keeper), Weaver or Webster, Fawcett (judge), Fletcher, Skinner, Barker, Fuller, Barber, Cooper, Shoemaker, Bowman, Sumner (summoner), Mason, Painter, Turner, Brewer or Brewster, Forester or Foster, Draper, Tanner, Bridgman or Briggs, Fisher, Baker.

4. Place Names: Two or more individuals bearing the same given name were often distinguished by associating with each his place of residence. Charles who lived on the

INTRODUCTION

hill must be distinguished from Charles who lived in the valley and thus they and their families acquired the surnames of Hill and Dale. A German lived near a red stone cliff and his descendants are still called Rubenstein. Grover, Woods, Forest, Marsh, Myer (mire), Blackstone, Ford, Fields, Stone or Stoner, Stein, Hay (hedge), Pond, Berg (mountain), Steinberg, Brooks or Burns, Cross or Crouch, Wells, Waters, Hurst (woods), Lea, Lee, Ley or Leigh (an unwooded pasture or meadow area), Cowley (cow pasture), Shipley (sheep pasture), Horsley (horse pasture), Shaw (wooded shelter).

Sometimes an associated word fused with the place name and produced a compound as Atte Wood (at the wood) became Atwood, Atte well became Atwell, Atte water became Atwater.

5. Names of Animals, Birds, Fishes, etc: Individuals sometimes adopted or accepted as their own, the name of some familiar animal, bird, or fish. There were different causes for such designation: (a) Many of the clans had traditional beliefs that their earliest progenitor was a fox, a wolf, or some other animal. Members of such clans often adopted their totem name as a family name. (b) In other cases the name arose from the individual's real or imaginary likeness in appearance or character to the animal whose name was assigned. John the sly and crafty might eventually acquire Fox as a surname. The following names are from this source: Wolfe, Beaver, Lyon, Hogg, Lamb, Roebuck, Bull, Stag, Catt, Crabbe, Bird, Crane, Peacock, Parrott, Finch, Martin, Crow, Pike, Whiting, Herring.

6. Names from Scripture: During the middle ages the common people were unlearned but religious. The stories of the Bible appealed to them and the names of Biblical characters gradually found their way into common use as surnames. Only a few are mentioned here: Adam, Adams, Adamson, Adkinson, David, Davidson, Davies, Davis, Dawson, Daw, Peter, Peters, Peterkin, Perry, Perkins, Matthew, Matthews, Matthewson, Mayes, Mayo, Matson, Meekin, Stephen, Stephenson, Stevens, Stevenson, and others with variations in the spelling of each.

7. Patronymics: In earlier centuries it was a common

custom for sons to inherit their father's given name (with "son" added) as a surname. Thus Adam Johnson's sons bore the surname of Adamson to which Peter, Ivar, Lars, et. al., would be prefixed as given names. The grandsons would be neither Johnsons or Adamsons but would bear the surnames of Peterson, Ivarson, Larson, et al. This was the common practice in Scandinavia until very recently.

Son in the Swedish, sen in the Danish, mac in the Scotch, Fitz in the French, Ab in the Welch, O' in the Irish, vitch or vich in middle Europe are all prefixes or suffixes meaning son of: Peterson, son of Peter; Fitzgerald, son of Gerald; Jensen, son of John; O'Leary, son of Leary; Ab Owen (later Bowen), son of Owen; MacArthur, son of Arthur; and many other compounds.

The surnames included in the paragraphs above are for the most part of English origin. The same sources contributed many names in other languages and thus greatly increased the common stock of surnames among us. Black in English is the same as Schwartz in German and as Leblau in French. Other equivalents include White-Weiss-Blanc, Brown-Braun, Shepherd-Schaeffer or Shaefer, Short-Kurtz, Little-Klein or Kline, Carpenter-Zimmerman, Smith-Schmidt or Schmit, Stone-Stein, Farmer-Meyer or Bauer, Blackhead-Schwartzkopf.

The foregoing classification does not include all the sources of surnames, but it accounts for many familiar family names among us and exemplifies the origin and significance of surnames. The surnames included under each source are illustrative only. Many others might have been included. Those interested in a more exhaustive study of the subject will find ample opportunity to make such a study in the larger libraries.

OUR BARNARD FOLK

or

FRANCIS BARNARD

and

HIS DESCENDANTS



My Mother

ELIZABETH BARNARD MILLER

To Whom These Chapters

Are In Love Dedicated

BOOK I.—OUR BARNARD FOLK

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THE BARNARD NAME

The surname Barnard is a compound composed of simple words that were in common use among the people of northern Europe long before there was such a surname. Bern was the word they used to indicate a bear. Bernhart, Bernard, Barnard and other similar compounds meant bear's-heart and when applied to a person it imputed to the individual so designated the boldness and courage characteristic of that animal.

The application of the name to any person was meant for and accepted as a very real compliment. Our ancestors who acquired the surname must have been courageous and self-reliant to more than an ordinary degree. The surname Bernard or Barnard has always been a proud one and as we learn about the lives of our forbears we find enough examples of heroic living to stimulate worthy pride in our Barnard lineage.

The derivation of the name justifies the conclusion that, historically speaking, Bernhart is the most accurate way of spelling. Bernard seems to have been an early mutation and many have used that spelling. Our immigrant ancestor had a son who spelled it that way. His table monument in the old cemetery at Hadley, Massachusetts, bears the inscription, "Samuel Bernard."

The English practice of pronouncing er as we pronounce ar seems to explain the change in spelling. With them Derby is pronounced as we pronounce Darby. It would be an easy and natural step to change the spelling to agree with the pronunciation.

The details of development by which the name has come to its present form are interesting. It is more important that those who share in the blood-stream shall emulate the qualities of character that justified its original assignment.

EARLY BARNARDS in ENGLAND and AMERICA

For centuries there have been Barnard families in Old England. The name appeared early in several of the shires (counties). A considerable number of the name rendered public service so outstanding as to secure public recognition and approval. A rather cursory examination of the records reveals seventeen different coats of arms granted to those of the name. A thorough search would probably reveal others.

Some of the coats of arms, especially the earlier ones, include the figure of a bear thus testifying to the original significance of the surname. To date the writer has found no evidence to prove that we are descended from any particular one of them. Research in Old England would probably reveal much interesting data and proud lore hovering about heroic backgrounds now hidden from us.

On the river Tees in Durham County, England, stands the ancient Barnard Castle. About it is a picturesque old town bearing the same name. Nearly four thousand people live there. Guy Baliol Barnard was the first owner. The old castle is the principal scene of Sir Walter Scott's *Rokeby*.

John Barnard was a prominent English musician. He was the first to collect and publish "The First Book of Selected Church Music" (1641). Lady Anne Barnard (1750-1825) was the author of the ballad "Auld Robin Gray" and other publications. Joseph Edward Barnard (1857-1923) was a prominent scientist in England. Sir John Barnard married Elizabeth Hall, the granddaughter of William Shakespeare.

There have been a goodly number of prominent Barnards in America. Chief among them are Frederick Augustus Porter Barnard (1809-1889), a prominent educator of versatile attainments, who was president of Columbia University from 1864 to 1888. After his death a woman's college was established in connection with Columbia University and named Barnard College in his honor. Henry Barnard (1811-1900) was another prominent American educator. He was a

graduate of Yale and during successive periods was president of the State Normal School at New Britain, Connecticut, Chancellor of the University of Wisconsin, and President of St. Johns College, Annapolis, Maryland. He was the first United States Commissioner of Education. Edward Emerson Barnard (1857-1923) was a prominent American astronomer who contributed much in his field. George Grey Barnard (1863-1938) has been widely recognized as an able sculptor.

During colonial days a number of immigrants by the name of Barnard came from England to America. Most of them settled in New England, one in southeastern Pennsylvania and one in Carolina. Even so, we have been able to separate our Barnard Folk from other families of the same name. Our Barnard lineage is recorded in the following chapters.

Francis Barnard, our immigrant ancestor, came from Suffolk (South Folk) County. He was descended from the Angles who settled there during the fifth and sixth centuries. The Angles were a very vigorous and able branch of the great Nordic race. They were neither Scandinavian nor German, but racial cousins of both sharing with them a common background in Middle Europe. Subsequently, the Angles fused with the Saxons and Jutes to form the great Anglo-Saxon race which has played so prominent a part in human civilization during the centuries now passed. We are proud of the way by which we have come.

Investigation has revealed several interesting facts from which we may infer that our Barnard folk came from or near Hadleigh, Suffolk County, England.

(1) John Barnard was a maltster and taught his kinsman, our immigrant ancestor, that trade. Hadleigh was and is a widely recognized center of the malting industry. (2) The Barnards took ship at Ipswich when they came to America. Ipswich is only seven or eight miles from Hadleigh and is the seaport for the area in which Hadleigh is located. (3) When the Barnards and their friends settled in Massachusetts they named their new settlement Hadley. Was it not for the old home from which they came? I still dream of searching the old records at Hadleigh to see if data is there to verify or disprove my supposition.

OUR BARNARD FOLK



FIRST GENERATION

FRANCIS BARNARD

FRANCIS 1-1 BARNARD

In the early spring of 1634 Francis Barnard, our immigrant ancestor, went aboard a sea-going ship in Old England to begin his long trek to America. The ship lay at anchor in Ipswich harbor, Suffolk County, and strangely enough, bore the name of "The Francis."

Francis Barnard was then a young man of seventeen summers and travelled with his kinsman *1 John 1-1a Barnard who was to act as a father and guide to young Francis in his passage across the seas as well as in his still more serious journey of life.

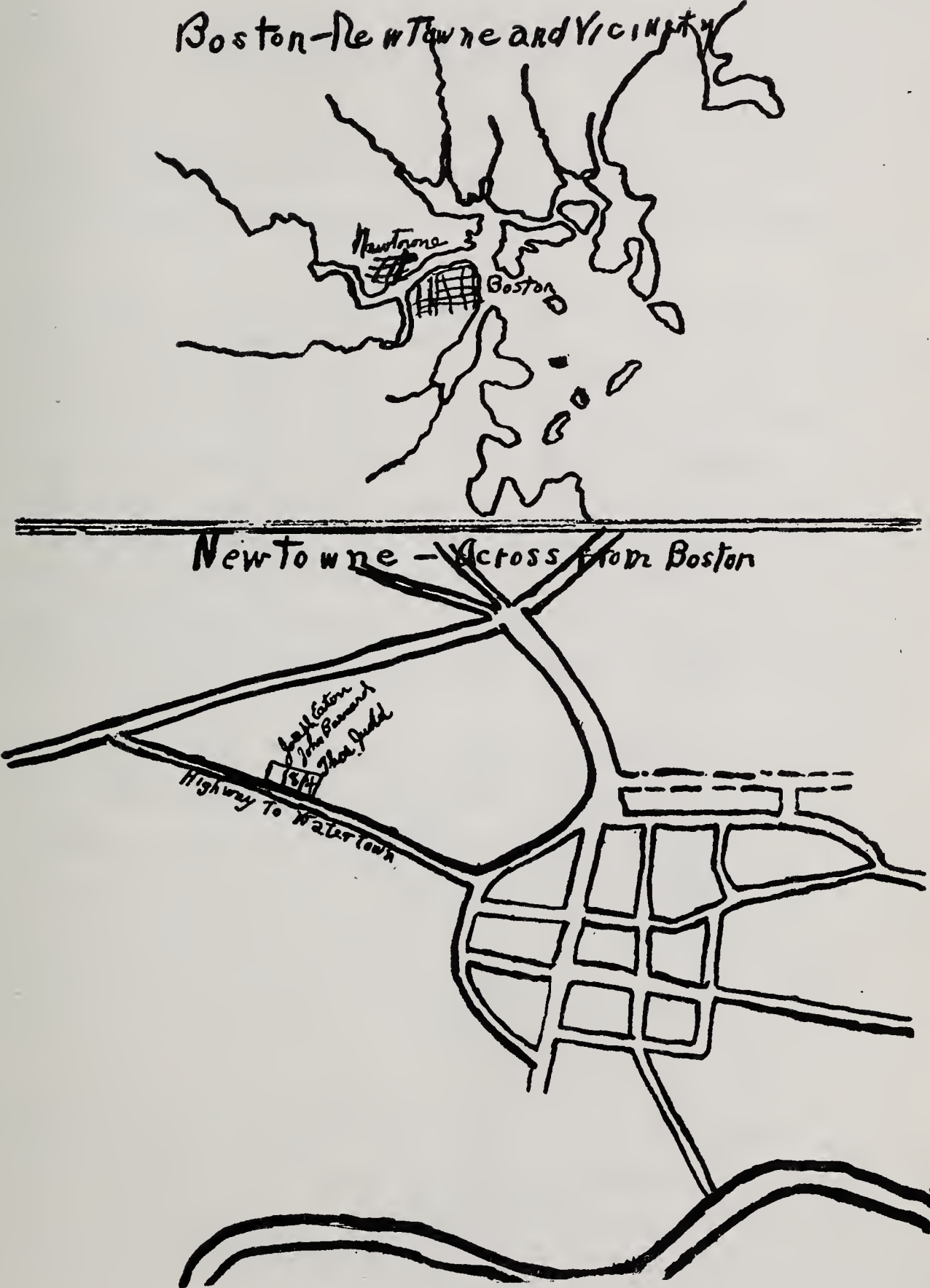
To parents whose eyes follow these paragraphs we leave the evaluation of the emotions that flooded the hearts of the parents of young Francis who saw for the last time their son whom they had intrusted to his kinsman. To youth and to those who remember their youth we leave the appraisal of the conflicting struggle between the young man's driving yen for strange adventure in a new land glowing with inviting opportunity and his hungering love for childhood's scenes, pastimes, playmates, and parents.*2

In those days of wind-blown-craft it took long weeks to reach America. Sometimes as many as eight or even more. No doubt the passengers on the Francis rejoiced when the wind blew steadily westward and brought them on their way. Grateful when there were even contrary winds which allowed them to tack and thus gain ground on their journey. Perhaps prayed when the air became calm and they floated helplessly on the deep.

By the last of April or early June the ship — in which we had so great a stake — crept slowly up to the shores of

*1 John Barnard called Francis "Kinsman" which sometimes has been interpreted to mean brother but nephew seems to me a better assumption.

*2 The descriptive detail here given is the writer's attempt to humanize the narrative and claims no authenticity other than that of reasonable supposition.



a new world destined to bring much of strange experience to our early Barnard folk.

Boston was then a new-set village bustling with the importance that always clings to gateways where people hurry in and out. "The Francis" soon found anchorage among the other wind-blown craft that brought new goods and new settlers to the new world. The Barnards and all the others were soon ashore and there felt that satisfying security that always creeps over one when he again sets his feet on the good earth after the ever-shifting instability of water passage.

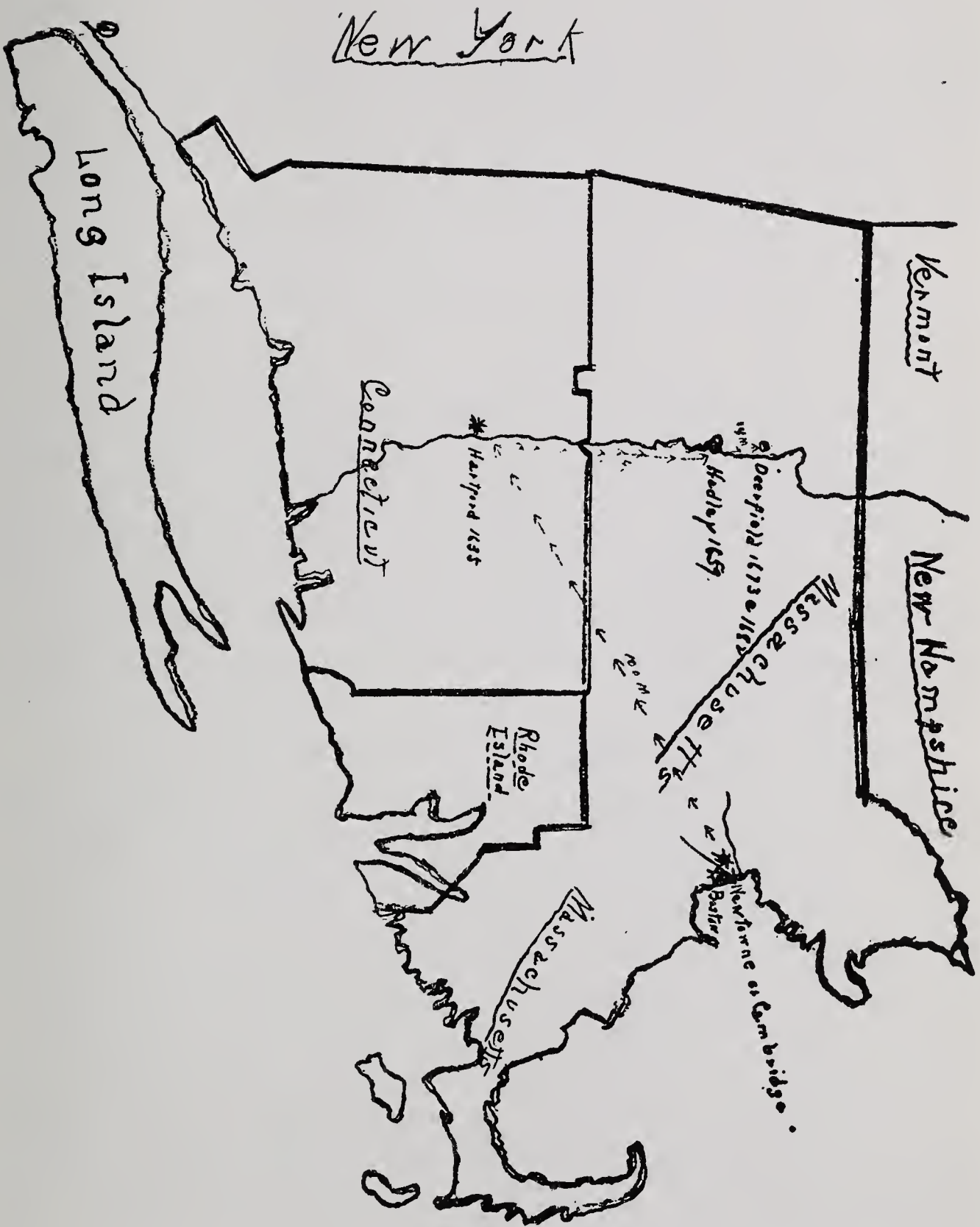
Across the Charles river, westward, a still newer settlement had been made called Newtowne which later became Cambridge and the home of Harvard University. It was to Newtowne that the Barnards made their way and where on August 4, 1634, John Barnard acquired a "home lot" of eight acres located in what was called "West End." This newly acquired "home lot" was on the north side of "the highway to Watertown," long since rechristened Brattle Street. Here Francis Barnard, his kinfolk John and Mary, 1-1b (Mary Stacy) made their first home on the western continent.*

At a general meeting held August 20, 1635, the public surveyors were directed to measure all the undivided meadow land and to divide it among seventy-one specifically named residents on percentage basis. John Barnard's share must have been seven and one-half acres because the next year when he sold his Newtowne holdings he sold his "eight acre home lot" and "seaven acres and a halfe of freshe Marshe in Alewife Meddowe."

Francis Barnard in whom we are primarily interested was too young then to own land. He had come to America with his older kinsman in whose home he lived for years after his arrival. In telling his story we must include a little of the story of his kinsman on whom he depended and with whom he was so closely associated.

Much of the area in and about Newtowne was low

* The home lot next east of that of John Barnard's was secured by Thomas 1 Judd, another of our immigrant ancestors, whose story I hope to record in other chapters.



marsh land and other parts were quite sandy. Little was really productive. Before the arrival of the Barnards there had been considerable agitation about a projected migration farther westward where more and better lands were available. Beside the urge for more productive farm areas rather severe differences in religious convictions had developed and added much to the urge. Reverend Thomas 1 Hooker, their beloved pastor, shared the dissenters' views, sympathized with their purposes and helped to promote their removal to newer homes in the wilderness.

On May 15, 1634, the General Court* had granted permission for the proposed migration. After that a committee of six trusted men was sent out to select the best available place for a new settlement. The committee returned and gave a very favorable report of a certain area located one hundred miles to the southwest on the Great River, later named the Connecticut. Plans were then worked out by which the unmarried young men and the older married men without small children were to go out in the fall of 1635 and make ready for the larger number who were to follow the next spring. Sixty individuals made up the first contingent. The Barnards** moved with this earliest migration.

By the time all was ready and certain interferences*** were removed it was late fall before these first settlers were ready to take their way. It was a momentous day in Newtowne. As those who were to march stood ready to go they sought the blessing and guidance of Divine Providence through the voice of their beloved pastor. Then driving their herds before them and bearing their goods with them these stout-hearts set westward along trails over which moccasined feet had long since found their way. The paths kept to the highlands and made circuitous routes around great swamps so that they travelled much farther than a one-hundred-mile crow flight journey would have been. We

*The "General Court" was the highest legislative body among the colonists. It met twice each year and included two deputies (representatives) selected and sent by each town (township).

**John Barnard had no children and Francis was only eighteen.

***When other residents at Newtowne and Boston learned that the proposed new settlement was in Connecticut they tried to prevent their neighbors leaving Massachusetts.

can easily imagine how the wild life scurried back to wooded safety and saucy bushy-tails scolded noisily as the travelers paused to gather nuts along the way. The nearness of the winter hurried the migrants on toward their destination where they arrived the middle of October, 1635.

The newcomers selected the west shore of the Great River as the best suited for their new homes. Parallel to the river's edge rose a series of steps or elevations of land that had during prehistoric times served as successive banks for the stream. As the waters cut deeper channels and receded eastward these rather smooth and level stretches were left high and dry. Nature had long since covered them with stalwart trees.

On one of these higher ground levels some distance back from the stream the citizens-to-be established a north and south "front street" or highway. Facing this street and running westward from it "home lots" were surveyed and one was awarded to the head of each family.

No sooner were the home lots assigned than the new owners set about providing themselves with the shelter they were soon to need so sorely. These first homes were "dug-outs." The builders dug into the east side of the next higher ground level in the same way that more recent generations have provided the lowest level for bank barns. These excavations were open on the east side. The soil removed was carefully placed in dike-like ridges along the north, south and west walls of the excavation. These dikes made the living quarters higher and served to direct the waters away from them. Logs were then cut and laid across from north to south so as to roof the newly-dug home and over all wild grass was thickly heaped to keep out the rain and the cold. Across the open east end logs, or slabs split from them, were fastened and chinked. The accompanying drawing shows the location of the Barnard home back from the Great River in what has since become the down-town area of the great city of Hartford.

By the middle of November the Great River had frozen over and the snows fell to ever-increasing depths. Hunting became very difficult and hazardous. Some of the settlers'

FIRST GENERATION

cattle perished in the woods for lack of shelter and food and the settlers were reduced to the eating of nuts and wild seeds.

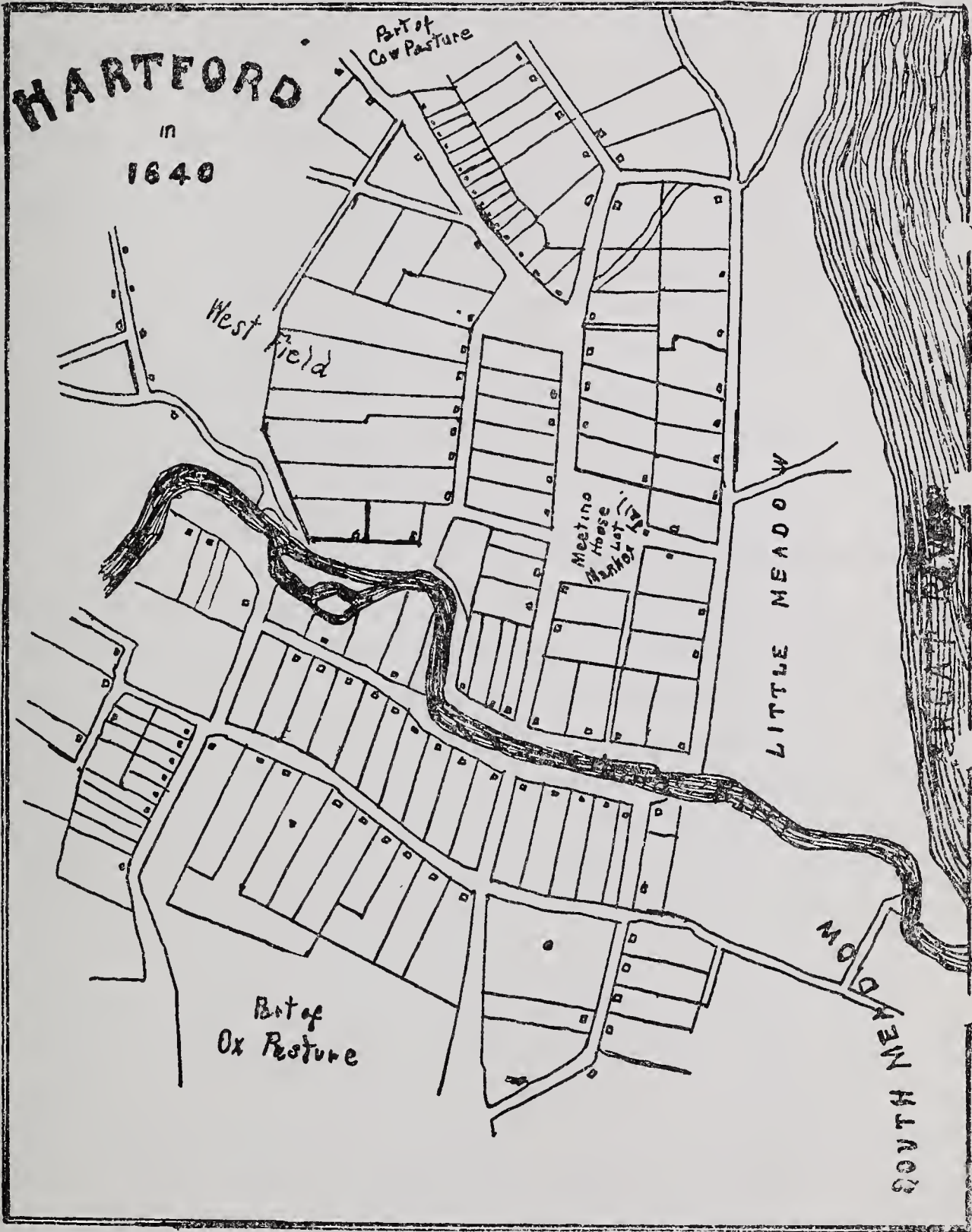
But bad as were the conditions brave men and equally brave women fought on and lived to tell their children's children strangely fascinating stories about the life and suffering during that first dreadful winter on the banks of the great Connecticut. Of the hardships suffered by the Barnards we know nothing except the general story. That they lived on for many years and during better times we have abundant evidence. That their first winter in the wilderness was an inuring initiation to the subsequent decades of privation and hardship of pioneer life, we are fully certain.

The following spring the second and larger group of settlers from Newtowne followed to the new home on the "Great River." The percentage of women and children in this second group was much larger than in the first. Reverend Hooker, pastor of the settlement, and Mr. 1 Stone, his assistant, came then. Mrs. Hooker was so ill she had to be carried the whole distance on a litter. Most of the newcomers settled on the south side of the "Little River" but some of them and especially those who came still later filtered in among those already there or settled around outside of them.

Francis Barnard, in whom our greatest interest centers, was still in non-age and acted a youth's part in his kinsman's home and in the village. He could not be chosen for office, serve on juries, or be appointed to important committees as was his kinsman. He could not own land until he reached his majority and even then it must be with the approval and help of his kinsman in whose home he lived and on whose bounty he depended.

By 1639 John Barnard had disposed of his "home lot" on the north side and was resident just south of the "Little River." That year he reported the ownership of eleven parcels of land beside his "home lot."

John Barnard was a maltster by trade and owned a malthouse on his southside "home lot" or on the east half of the lot just west of his "home lot" which he early bought of his neighbor. Francis grew up in his kinsman's home,



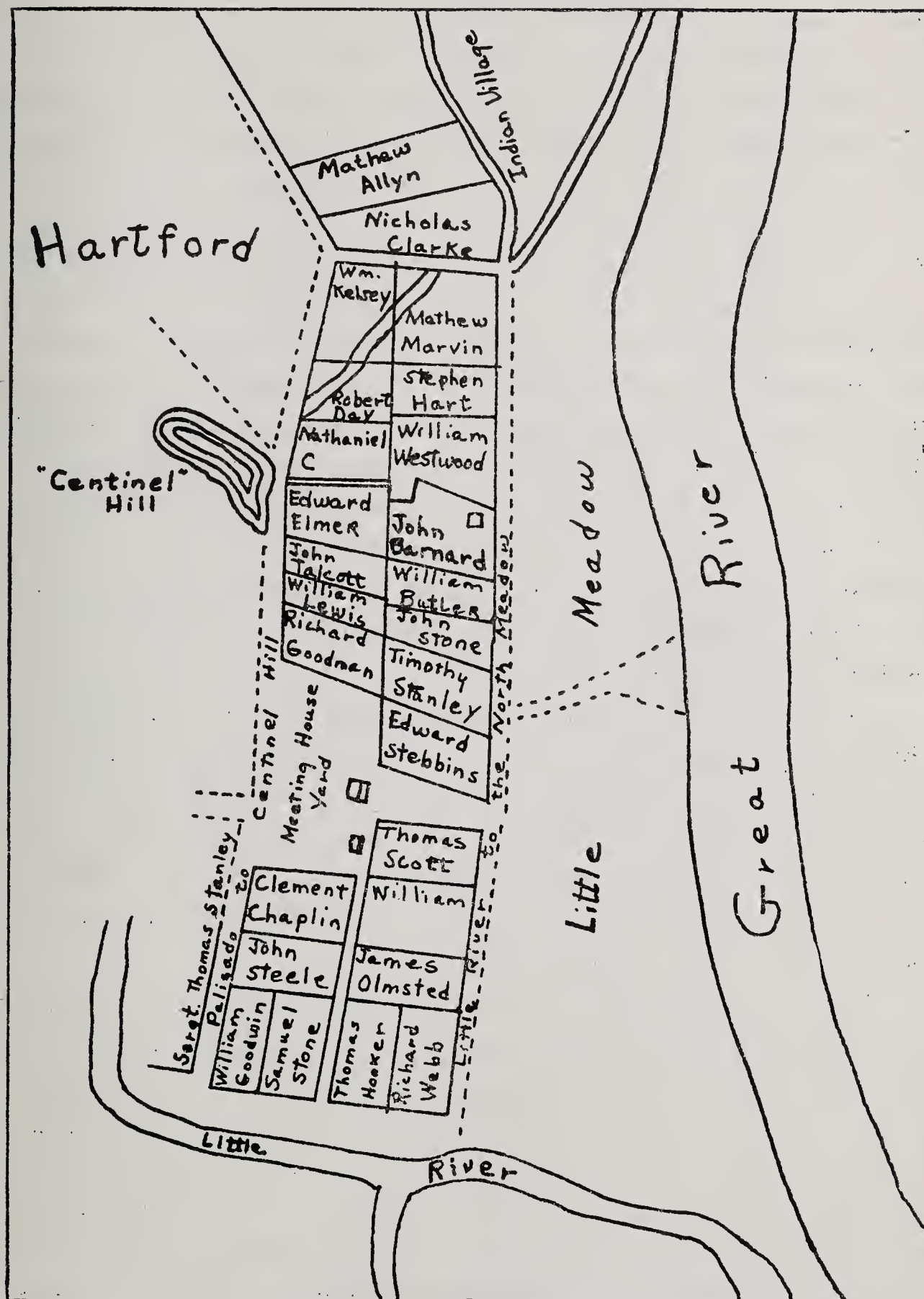
FIRST GENERATION

learned the malting business and followed that trade most of his life.

Francis Barnard was married in 1644 but the surname of his bride, Hannah, is not definitely known. In Hartford's oldest record book is this entry "fraincis barnard was maryed to hanna 1-1*meruell on August the fifteenth one thousand six hundred forty and fower." Francis had lived in America **for ten years**. He was twenty-seven years of age but continued with his kinsman in the malting trade. What the business relationship between the two was we do not know but Francis had acquired some property in his own name. In 1652 he reported the ownership of three parcels of land and later he acquired others which he sold before leaving the settlement. The "home lot" of Francis and Hannah was south and east of his kinsman's but close enough to be convenient for his work at the malthouse. Here all of their children were born and here they continued to live as long as they were residents of Hartford.

Francis Barnard was "viewer of chimneys" in Hartford beginning in 1646 and after that he was constable. Both were of considerable importance in those days. One carried the authority to examine and condemn chimneys and fireplaces and thus provide against fires. The other gave him the responsibility of detecting wrong doing and the bringing of culprits to justice. In later years he held other responsible positions which will be reported on subsequent pages.

Beginning soon after the death of Reverend Hooker in Hartford serious disagreement gradually developed between Mr. Stone (his successor) and an important group of his parishioners over matters of doctrine and practice. Things went from bad to worse and finally an important group of members asked for dismissal from membership and failing to get it formally withdrew in writing. Mr. Stone and his supporters refused to acknowledge the capacity of members to withdraw. The differences grew more acute and the contenders more determined. Appeals were made to higher church authorities, opinions differed and sides were taken. Many of the church leaders in both Connecticut and Massachusetts became involved and the feeling became



intense. The "withdrawers" persisted in their demands and finally forced their own dismissal. In 1659 the whole group of dissenters including the Barnards removed from Hartford up the Great River some forty-five miles and there set up a new town later called Hadley, Massachusetts.

This migrating group set up the new town in a great bend of the river that would give them the maximum of protection and the easiest access to the necessary meadow and timber lands. The north and south streets extended from river to river across the area inclosed by the river's bend and the east and west ways led to the meadows on the western lowlands and to the wooded upland areas on the east. Each household must have a "home lot" where the residence was located and where vegetables, fruit and small grain were produced. In addition each family must have a share in the meadows, or nature's grass land, from which could be reaped forage crops for winter's feeding. Moreover, each must have a share in the wooded upland from which building and fence materials as well as fuel could be secured. A regular sized "home lot" contained eight acres.

In Hadley the Barnards continued in their malting operations although each had his own malting house. In these earlier years each man had a trade but carried on farming interests in addition. The Barnards had their malt houses, but they also owned farm lands and with them, as with others, their farm lands were highly prized as the chief source of the family's food.

John Barnard was much older than our ancestor Francis. He died in 1664 and was buried at Hadley May 23 of that year. He made his "Kinsman" Francis Barnard administrator of his estate. He left property to his wife, Mary Stacy Barnard, whom he had married in England and to relatives in both England and America. "Twelve acres of good meadow land" he willed to the Grammar School of Hadley. The next year his wife died and was buried next to her husband.

Francis Barnard and his family continued to live at Hadley where he carried on his farming and malting interests. He was a freedman and served on important commit-

tees for the town. In 1668 he and his oldest son John signed a petition to the General Court protesting certain proposed taxes. At a later date he and his third son Samuel served together on an important school committee.

Beginning about 1670 a movement was on for the settlement of another new town fourteen miles up the river on the site of a former Indian village by the name of Potumtuck. All the better plow land at Hadley had been taken up but excellent land was available at the proposed site. On November 7, 1673, at the first known meeting of the proprietors at the new "plantation" there were twenty-four to whom land was awarded. This list included Francis Barnard and his oldest son John. Francis Barnard had four sons, the youngest of whom was then seventeen. Perhaps Francis took this method of providing land for one or more of his children. Three of them did settle permanently at this new town later named Deerfield.

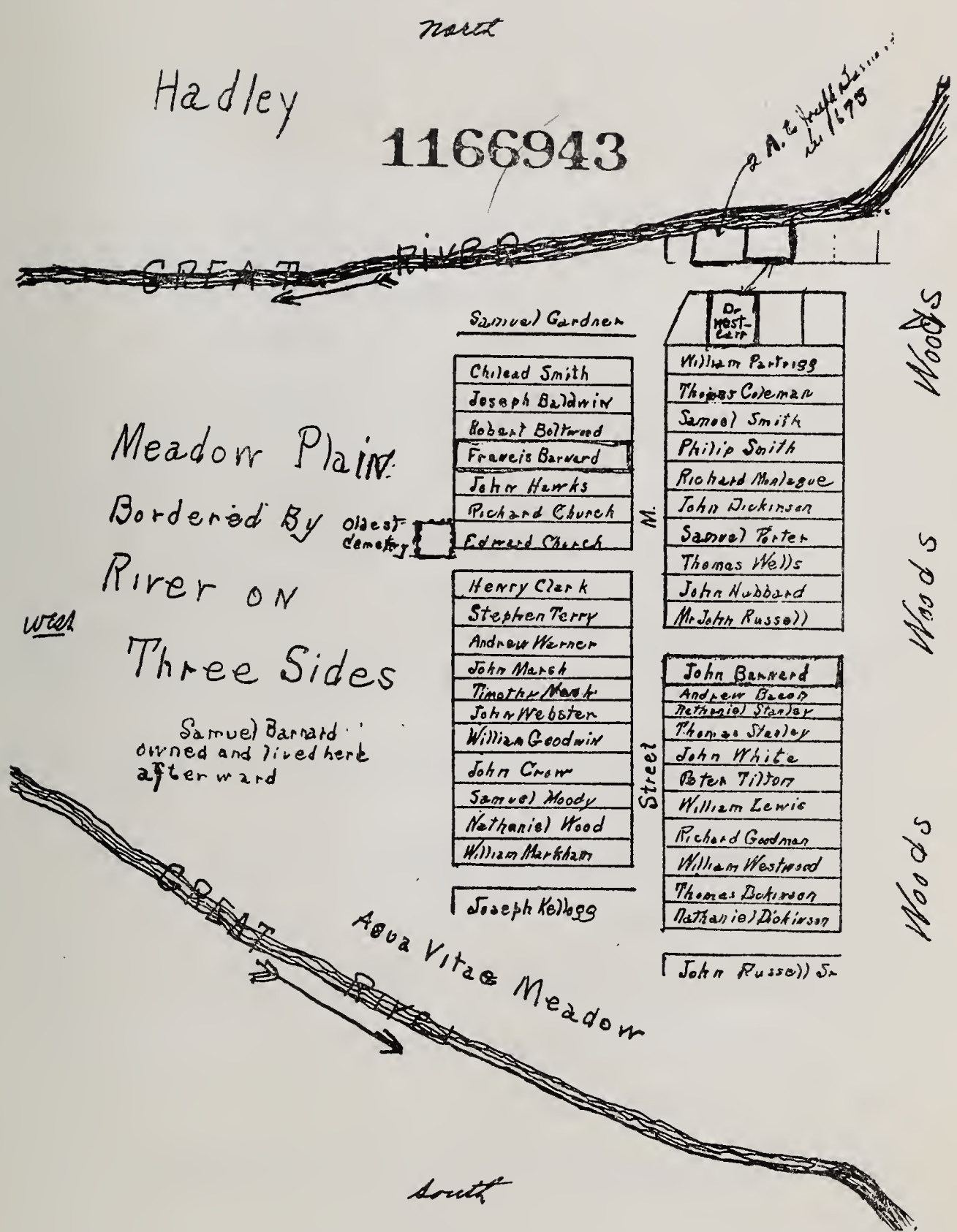
Francis Barnard did not remain long in Deerfield. In those days all outlying settlements suffered much from the Indians. Petty pilfering was the common practice and occasionally the white settlers were robbed or murdered and their homes burned. In 1675 there was a general uprising of the Indians against the whites. This uprising was supposed to be instigated by a prominent Indian chief called King Philip. The attacks were so violent and often repeated that the settlers were forced to abandon Deerfield and retire to Hadley—a place much better situated and better prepared to defend itself. Sheldon in his *History of Deerfield* (Vol. I, page 43) wrote as follows about Francis Barnard: "A genuine frontiersman, he pushed on the Potumtuck (the Indian name for Deerfield) with the first wave of emigration. The returning tide (the forced abandonment of Deerfield in 1675) left him at Hadley where he died in 1698."

Hannah Barnard, the wife of Francis, died in 1675. We know that in 1677 Francis Barnard married Frances 1-1* Foote Dickenson, the widow of John 1-1a Dickenson and the daughter of Nathaniel 1-1b and Elizabeth 1-1c Deming

FIRST GENERATION



Site of the first meeting house at Hadley, Mass., built by dissenters from Hartford, Conn., including Francis Barnard and his kinsman John Barnard.



FIRST GENERATION

Foote. She brought some property to this union and thereafter is known as "Goodwife" Barnard.

Francis Barnard, our immigrant ancestor, died in 1698 having completed a year more than his four-score. His place of burial is probably at Hadley. The ghoulish practices of the Indians may have prevented any marking of his and his good wife's final resting place. It is my hope to again visit the old cemeteries and search for additional data.

Throughout all their lives our immigrant forebears Francis and Hannah Barnard lived on primitive frontiers. Their days were crowded with stirring adventure, harrowing dangers and persistent fears. Wild animals and revengeful savages dogged their footsteps. Two of their sons were killed by Indians and their only living daughter was carried captive to Canada. Even so, they lived on and played well their parts in life's great drama. May we not hope that their successes made them glad and their love for each other and for their children brought happiness to them. At any rate they have long since finished their act on the stage of life and made their exits as becomes the heroic of every generation.

Francis Barnard and his wife Hannah were parents of five and perhaps six children:

2-1 Hannah Barnard, b. 1646; d. 1739.

2-2 John Barnard, b. @ 1649; d. 1725.

2-3 JOSEPH BARNARD, b. 1651; d. 1695.

2-4 Samuel Barnard, b. 1654; d. 1728.

2-5 Thomas Barnard, b. 1656; d. 1718.

2-6 Sarah Barnard, b. ? ; d. 1676 (probably).

SECOND GENERATION

JOSEPH BARNARD

JOSEPH 2-3 BARNARD

Joseph 2-3 Barnard, the second son of Francis and Hannah M. Barnard, was born at Hartford, Conn. in 1651 and removed from there to Hadley, Mass. in 1659. It is through him we have our Barnard descent. He attended the local schools and worked on his father's farm lands and in the malthouse. Later he became a surveyor and learned the tailor trade. The Barnards believed in education and Joseph was well-trained for one of his time.

In 1673 he acquired a "home lot" on the bank of the river just north of the lots laid out for the original settlers. Two years later (Sept. 19, 1675) he was married to Sarah 2-3* Strong of Northampton. Her father was Deacon John 2-3a Strong, a prominent man of that place and a member of the well and favorably known Strong family of New England. She must have dressed well because she was fined 10 shilling and costs (2 shilling six pence) in 1673 for wearing silk contrary to law. Joseph and his bride continued to live in Hadley until 1682.

As earlier related Joseph's father, Francis, and older brother, John, had (by 1673) removed to "Potumtuck" later christened Deerfield. During these pioneer days the Indians resented the white man's moving in and taking over their land and hunting grounds even though their Chiefs had sold the lands to the whites. Their resentment often led to misunderstanding, quarrels and border strife. In 1675 the Indians arose in mass and made a determined attempt to rid their country of the white men. This uprising was supposed to be instigated by a certain Indian chief called "King Phillip" and the uprising is recorded as "King Phillip's War." This "war" began in 1675 and was formally ended in 1676. It was in King Phillip's war that Joseph Barnard's

older brother, John, was killed at Bloody Brook and his father Francis driven back to Hadley.

Notwithstanding the fact that King Phillip's War ended in 1676 bands of Indians continued to attack outlying settlements and then retire with the property and scalps of their victims. Constant vigilance was the price paid for life, but by 1682 comparative peace and quiet had been restored and it was resolved to resettle Deerfield which had been abandoned seven years earlier.

John Barnard had been killed in 1675 and Francis had retired to Hadley. Joseph the second son and his sister, Hannah Barnard Beeman must have taken over the proprietary rights originally acquired by their father and brother. All went well for about seven years. Homes were rebuilt and lands returned to cultivation. New settlers came and the "plantation" prospered.

The name of Joseph Barnard was closely associated with the life of this re-established settlement. He was the first town clerk and Recorder for the Proprietors. In 1684, he and Joshua 2 Pomroy were chosen as a committee to select a minister for the town. In January 1685 he was made a member of a special committee to re-allot the lands of Deerfield. The re-allotment was necessary because during the preceding ten years some of the original owners had been killed by the Indians, some had died naturally and still others had decided not to return there.

In addition new families wished to settle in Deerfield and they must have land if they were to do so. In 1689 Joseph Barnard was chosen "townsman" (member of the town council) and in 1690 he became Clerk of the Writs. He was a prominent and respected leader in both church and state. The public offices he held and the important committees on which he served gave him considerable responsibility for the welfare of the town. He was trusted by his fellow citizens and feared by miscreant redskins.

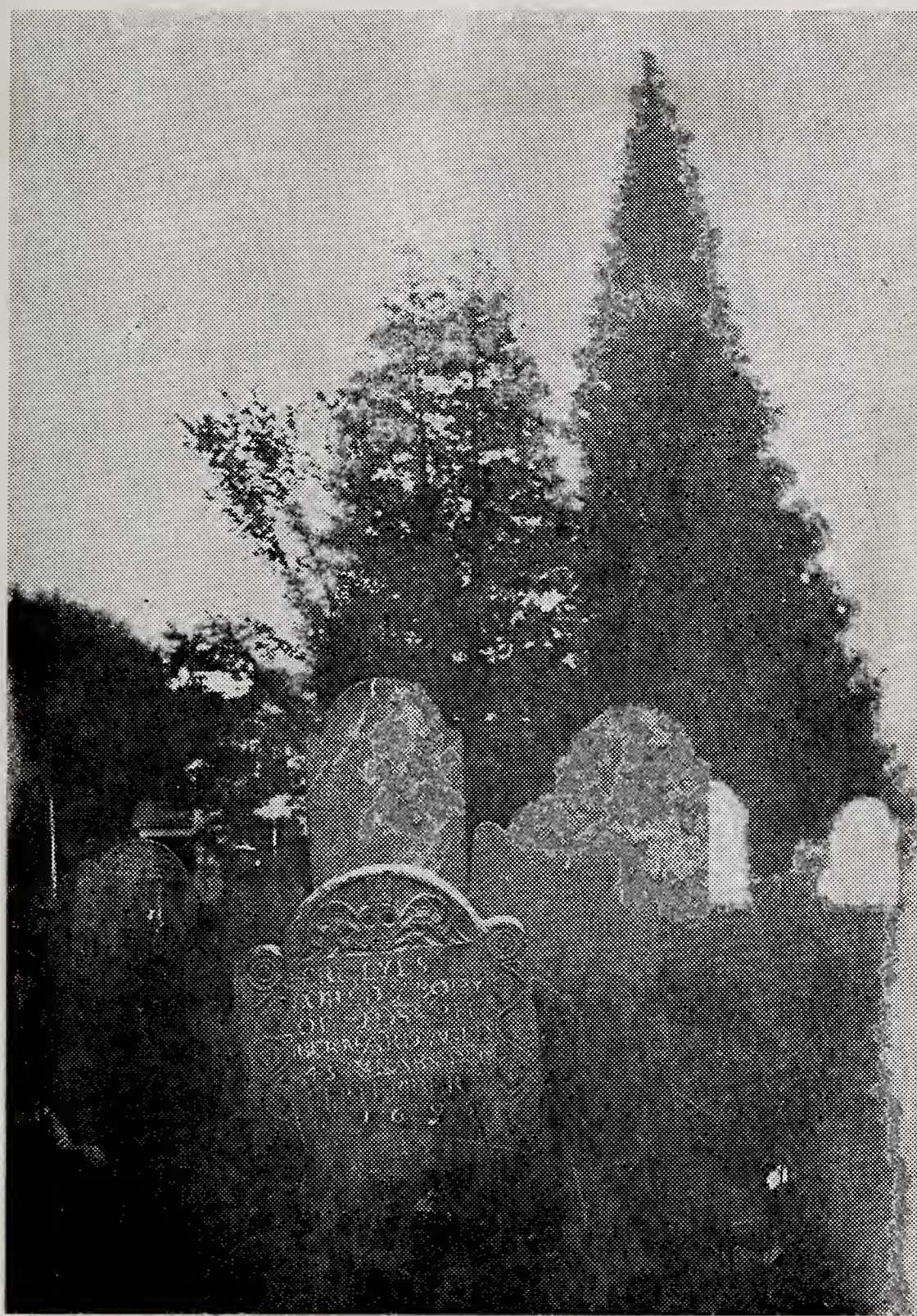
To understand the subsequent life of the frontier settlements along the Connecticut River, in which our Barnard Folk played an active part, it is necessary to have in mind some of the contemporary events affecting the struggles

through which they passed. After the discovery of America in 1492 more than a century passed before permanent settlements were made in North America. Then followed decades of colonization. By 1680 the Spanish had established colonies in what later became southern United States and farther south. The English had established colonies from the Carolinas to Maine and the French had taken over the areas along the St. Lawrence River and the Great Lakes. During this first century of colonization the countries in Europe gradually came to recognize the importance of colonies and the ownership of territory in America. As a result there began a long struggle for dominance in the New World. Each mother country sought to control the New World. This contest was very keen especially between France and England. The struggle went on from 1689 to 1763. During this three quarters of a century there were declared wars separated by periods of nominal peace. Four separate wars were carried on (1) King William's War 1689-1697, (2) Queen Anne's War 1702-1713, (3) King George's War 1744-1748 and (4) the French and Indian War 1756-1763. During each of these wars the French and English colonists in America took up the quarrel. Both sought the help of the Indians and led them to despoil the other.

In 1689 when King William's War began a perfidious Frenchman by the name of Castreen led a horde of northern Indians three hundred miles through the wilderness to the English settlements on the Connecticut. They expected to surprise Deerfield, kill its inhabitants, burn its buildings and return to Canada loaded with spoil and the scalps of their victims. The approach of Castreen and his band was discovered and the brave people hurried to the town's fort, fought off the attackers and saved their lives. Only two of their number were wounded.

For several years no other open attack was made but bands of Indians lurked about the white settlements and frequently killed and robbed individuals and isolated families. The English colonists were under a constant nervous strain and forever feared the stealthy attack of the French and Indians from the north.

On the morning of August 21, 1695, Joseph Barnard,



Tombstone of Joseph Barnard
at
Deerfield, Mass.

Henry 2 White, Phillip 2 Mattson and Godfrey 2 Nims started from Deerfield to the grist mill some three miles away. They were on horseback each with his gun across the bow of his saddle and his bag of grain behind him. The Commander of the town, Captain Jonathan 2-3* Wells, noticed them starting away and went out to stop them but seeing Mr. Barnard whom "he thought to be a prudent man he let them go on." They had gone about a mile when a volley of seven or eight shots rang out from guns in the hands of Indians concealed along the way. We make the following quotation from a contemporary writer. "Joseph Barnard was shot down from his horse and sorely wounded. Others of the party dismounted and set Jos Barnard up on his horse. All mounted again and started off for the Garrison" when "another shot was made on him and killed the horse dead that Joseph B. sat on yet then again they mounted him upon another horse when another gun (is supposed Jos. B. own gun which the Indians had taken up) was discharged upon him and this shot also light upon Jos. Barnard. All which notwithstanding our men got off and came all to the Garrison though since Jos. B. is dead. A humbling providence he being a very useful and helpful man in the place so much under discouragement and will the more find and feel the want of him." Joseph Barnard was a very active and effective leader in the civil, military and church life of Deerfield. Could it have been more than accident that he and his horse was struck four times by the bullets of the redskins while none of the other four were struck at all?

Joseph Barnard died September 6, 1695. His is the oldest monument in what is now a very peaceful place on the brow of a long hill just off the main street of the quiet village.

It was early afternoon when I first stood by that ancient grave. Tenderly great elms spread their giant branches as though in protecting care. A heavy carpet of green sun-flecked and warm covered the place. As I read the simple inscription carved on the flat marble monument strange emotions took hold of me and in my imagination I pictured the scene there enacted two and a half centuries before.

I saw gathered about a group of sympathetic kinsfolk and neighbors but chief among them was the bent form of a tired old man surrendering his second son on the altar of frontier life and standing near him the crushed and bewildered Sarah clinging to the arm of her oldest son, John, and weeping for the loved one who had protected and provided for her. She must now face a hard world with her ten children, the youngest still unborn. Six months later on March 13, 1696, she welcomed to her crowded fireside her eleventh child whom she named Ebenezer 3-11.

Joseph Barnard was a hardy frontiersman who lived a strenuous life amid difficulties which we have never encountered. He was a farmer, a surveyor, and a city official. He was prominent as a soldier, a citizen, and a churchman. He lived, worked and died courageously at one of the very outposts of American civilization.

Sarah Strong Barnard was a worthy daughter of a prominent and worthy lineage. Her husband's untimely death left her the chief sufferer of that depressing tragedy. With a family of little ones tugging at her skirts and strange fears tugging at her heart she again took up life's broken threads as fate threw them to her. The blood of Joseph Barnard, the stalwart and resourceful colonial father, and of this courageous and able mother, Sarah Strong, still flows in our veins. We are proud of the way by which we have come.

In spite of the hardships life had brought to Sarah she must have been "comely to look upon" because in 1698 she became the wife of Captain Jonathan 2-3* Wells, the chief man of all Deerfield. By this marriage a new home was set up out of the remnants of two broken ones. Sarah presided over the new home for thirty-five years and Captain Wells tarried five years longer. Both lived well beyond the allotted three score and ten and until long after all the children were in homes of their own. What a flood of vivid memories must have peopled their thinking as they together watched the approach of life's sunset or sat by their open hearth until its fires burned low and were still.

Children of Joseph Barnard and Sarah Strong:

3- 1 John, b. 1676; d. 1726.

SECOND GENERATION

- 3- 2 Sarah, b. 1677.
- 3- 3 Joseph, b. 1679; d. 1681.
- 3- 4 JOSEPH b. 1681; d. 1736.
- 3- 5 Thomas, b. 1683; d. 1717?
- 3- 6 Samuel, b. 1684.
- 3- 7 Hannah, b. 1685.
- 3- 8 Rebecca, b. 1686.
- 3- 9 Abigail, b. 1691.
- 3-10 Thankful, b. 1694.
- 3-11 Ebenezer, b. 1696; d. 1764.

THIRD GENERATION

SERGEANT JOSEPH BARNARD

SERGEANT JOSEPH 3-4 BARNARD

Sergeant Joseph 3-4 Barnard was the third son and fourth child of Joseph Sr. and Sarah Strong Barnard. He was born in Hadley, Massachusetts, June 20, 1681, but while still a small child removed, with his parents, to Deerfield. This was an exposed frontier settlement and life there was filled with hard work, constant vigilance, and stirring adventure. The town's people were frequently attacked by Indians during Joseph's boyhood and when he was fourteen his father Joseph Sr. was killed by them.

Of the details of Joseph Jr.'s early life we have no written record. He must have attended the elementary school taught by his Aunt Hannah 2-1 as she was the recognized "school dame" at Deerfield during the years of Joseph's childhood and youth. He was the second oldest living son at the time of his father's death and old enough to work. We presume he did his share to support his mother and his younger brothers and sisters of whom there were seven. It takes little imagination to picture a very busy life for this boy in his early teens. He doubtless matured young and took on the responsibilities of an adult much earlier than is now customary.

In those early days a man's primary obligation was to make a living for his family not to make money or acquire wealth. Practically every man was a farmer and woodsman. On his arable land he raised the foodstuff for his family. On the meadow and swamp land he grew the pasture and winter feed for his animals from which came the necessary milk, meat and hides. On the timber land he cut the logs from which he secured the material for fences, fuel, and buildings.

But farming however skillfully done did not produce shoes, flour, leather, plows, or the other processed goods needed. To meet this need each boy was taught a trade

which he later carried on with his farming operations. If he were a shoemaker he made shoes for his own family and for his neighbors who in return made plows, tanned hides, or ground flour for the shoemaker's family. Each neighborhood must have one or more skilled in each of the various crafts so that by exchange the needs of all could be supplied.

A boy was sent to school to learn to read, write, and cipher but he early learned farming by working on his father's land under his father's direction. When he reached the middle or later teens he was apprenticed to some neighbor or to a friend or relative farther from home to learn some trade he must master before he could assume the responsibilities of adulthood. To allow a boy to mature without learning a trade would have been a disgrace and a matter of public concern. It just wasn't done.

As earlier stated Joseph Jr. was fourteen at the time of his father's death and he must have assumed much responsibility in his mother's home. Three years later his mother was married to Captain Wells who naturally took over the responsibility of the new home thus established. Young Joseph, now seventeen, had reached the proper age to begin his apprenticeship and we assume he was apprenticed out as was the universal practice in his day. We know he had left Deerfield by February 29 of 1704 as he was not in the Meadow Fight on that date and all men folk of Deerfield, including his stepfather and two younger brothers, were in that tragic battle. We guess he served his apprenticeship in Windsor, Connecticut, some fifty miles south of Deerfield. We know he had become a cordwainer and a trusted resident of Windsor by 1704 when he was appointed one of three to administer the estate of George Griswold of that place. Such responsibility would not have been given an unknown newcomer.

On October 4, 1705, Joseph Barnard was married to Abigail 3-4* Griswold, the daughter of Edward 3-4a Griswold and Abigail 3-4b Williams. Her father and mother had been residents of Westfield, Massachusetts, in 1685 when she was born. Her father joined the church there in

THIRD GENERATION

1685 but died during the same year. Her mother died in @ 1687 leaving Abigail and her older and only brother, children two and five years respectively. We presume they were taken back to Windsor, Connecticut, where all of their grandparents, uncles, and aunts were living and that they grew to maturity there. Edward, the brother, died in 1715 without children so that Abigail became the only member of her immediate family left living. She later inherited from both her grandfathers.

The family of Griswold was a very able and worthy one. Her great grandfather Edward 3-4c Griswold was very prominent and her grandfather George 3-4d was a large landholder and respected citizen. Several of the Griswold name have been governors of Connecticut and otherwise prominent in their native state and elsewhere. The name, Edward, came to the Barnards from the Griswolds.

Joseph and Abigail Griswold Barnard continued to live in Windsor the rest of their lives. They and their descendants formed a considerable group in what later became Bloomfield Township. This settlement still bears the name of Barnards. I am hoping to locate the old home area and to find the burial markers of some of our Barnard forebears there.

Joseph Barnard was a farmer and cordwainer and bore the distinctive title of Sergeant. Of his military service I know nothing at this time. He was an able and respected man as proved by the trusts imposed on him by his neighbors and relatives. We have already reported that he was appointed as one of the administrators of the estate of George Griswold when he was twenty-three and unmarried. He was in 1715 appointed by the court to settle up his brother-in-law's estate when others previously assigned that responsibility had failed to work out a satisfactory settlement. In 1726 and again in 1728 he was with Mr. James 3 Insigne of Hartford, Deacon John 3 Hart of Farmington, and Mr. Joseph 3 Barnard of Windsor appointed to arbitrate a bitter church dispute about the location of a new church then about to be built in Simsbury.

Joseph and Abigail Griswold Barnard were the par-

ents of eight children—four sons and four daughters. David died when he was five years old. The others lived to maturity and two of them became our direct ancestors through the marriage of cousins.

Sergeant Joseph Barnard died intestate in 1736. I understand there was a distribution of his estate but to date I have no copy of the same. Abigail who lived until 1747 left a will a copy of which is herewith attached. It will be noted that she bequeathed considerable land and some money to her children. To date I have no definite knowledge of their burying place but hope to find the same when I go to Connecticut again.

Copy of

Last Will and Testament of Abigail Barnard as taken from Early Connecticut Probate Records, Vol. 3, Hartford District, 1729-1750, page 496, also, see pages 167, 168, 177.

Barnard, Abigail, widow, Windsor. Inventory taken by Nathaniel 3 Pinney, Noadiah 3 Phelps, and Isaac 3 Phelps. Will dated 5 December 1747.

The Will

I Abigail Barnard of Windsor do make this my last will and testament: I give unto Joseph Barnard, my son, whom I constitute to be my only and sole executor, one certain piece of land called the Indian Field lott two acres more or less: also 16 acres of woodland lying north of the Strawberry Meadow. I give to my son Edward Barnard 3½ acres of land bounded east on the lott called 6 acre lott, north of Capt. Thomas 3 Griswold's land and south of Capt. George 3 Griswold's land. My sd son Edward Barnard on the receipt of sd land in his possession after my decease to pay the several sums of money following: To my beloved son Francis Barnard and to each of my beloved daughters, that is to say, Abigail, Sarah, Ann, Rebeckah, the sum of £10 money to each of them a half year after my decease. Also I give all my team tackling to my son Edward Barnard. I give my wearing appared to my daughters above mentioned in equal share: Also all my household goods to my sd daughters in equal shares excepting £10 worth to my son Joseph and

THIRD GENERATION

£10 worth to my son Francis Barnard. Also my will is that £50 money which I lent to my son Francis Barnard and £50 that I lent to my son Edward Barnard shall be divided amongst my above-mentioned children, except any part of it that may be laid out for my support.

Abigail Barnard

Witnesses: Nathaniel 3 Griswold, Gideon 3 Case, Zerviah 3 Griswold.

Court Record page 58, 16 Feb. 1747-8

The last will and testament of Abigail Barnard, late of Windsor, was exhibited in court by Joseph Barnard, executor. Will proven and ordered recorded.

Children of Joseph and Abigail Griswold Barnard:

4-1 Sarah, b. 1706; d. after 1747.

4-2 Joseph, b. 1708; d. 1788.

4-3 CAPTAIN EDWARD, b. 1710; d. 1783.

4-4 Ann (Atherton 4-4*) b. 1712; d. after 1747.

4-5 David, b. 1714; d. 1719.

4-6 Abigail, b. 17—; d. after 1747.

4-7 DEACON FRANCIS, b. 1719; d. 1789.

4-8 Rebacca, b. —; d. after 1747.

FOURTH GENERATION

DEACON FRANCIS BARNARD

CAPTAIN EDWARD BARNARD

DEACON FRANCIS 4-7 BARNARD

Ordinarily we would begin here with Captain Edward 4-3 Barnard but since we are following the male Barnard line we shall go to his younger brother, Deacon Francis Barnard.

Francis Barnard, the seventh child and youngest son of Sergeant Joseph and Abigail Griswold Barnard was born September 9, 1719, at Windsor. By 1756 he was resident at Simsbury. Whether he removed from Windsor to Simsbury or whether his change in location was a change in the township lines I do not know.

Deacon Francis Barnard, as he was regularly called, was prominent in his home community and a leader in his church.

In 1740 Francis married Lucretia 4-7* Pinney (Nathaniel 4-7a, Nathaniel 4-7b, Nathaniel 4-7c, Humphrey 4-7d). Lucretia was a second cousin once removed from Mabel 4-3* Pinney, the wife of his brother, Captain Edward 4-3 Barnard. This marriage added the families of Thrall 4, Carrier 4, Gunn 4, Sessions 4, Hicks 4, Scott 4, and Spofford 4 to our blood stream.

Deacon Francis was a successful man. He died at the age of 70 (in 1789) at Simsbury. It is my desire to again search the old cemeteries in that area with the hope of learning more of these early Barnard folk whose life stream we are anxious to make available for their descendants. When I was there I contacted distant cousins some of whom had an interest in ferreting out the story of our common forebears.

Deacon Francis and Lucretia Pinney Barnard were parents to thirteen children:

5- 1 Francis, Jr., b. 1741; d. 1828.

5- 2 Lucretia, b. 1740 (?); d. 1771.

5- 3 Lydia, b. 1746.

5- 4 Irana, b. 1747.

5-5 MOSES) Twins, b. 1750; d. 1811.

5- 6 Aaron) b. 1750.

5- 7 David, b. C 1752, Not given in regular list.

5- 8 Elizabeth) Twins, b. 1755.

5- 9 Sarah) b. 1755.

5-10 Ebenezer, b. 1757; d. 1829.

5-11 Samuel, b. 1759; d. 1815.

5-12 Elihu, b. 1762.

5-13 Caroline Matilda, b. 1765.

CAPTAIN EDWARD 4-3 BARNARD

Captain Edward, the third child and second son of Sergeant Joseph and Abigail Griswold Barnard, was born at Windsor in 1710. He was named for his maternal grandfather. Edward was a Griswold name. Abigail's father, her great grandfather and her great great grandfather were all called Edward.

Edward grew to maturity at Windsor. He was a farmer but we know he owned saw and grist mills and therefore assume he was a miller by trade—perhaps a worker in woods as have been many of his descendants.

That Edward was a soldier of considerable service we have abundant evidence. He wore the uniform of and fought for the British King. In 1758 he was Lieut. Edward Barnard and led troops against the French and Indians. In 1759 he was Captain Edward Barnard. His daughter Hannah 5-16, the writer's great grandmother, long afterward told her grandchildren how she as a young girl had climbed up on the front gate and watched her father march

FOURTH GENERATION

off to war at the head of his company and how fine he looked dressed in "blue and buff."

Edward was always called Captain Barnard and during the last decade of his life served the colonies against the British. Although an old man he was captain of the commissary and collected food, clothing, and other necessities for the soldiers of the Revolution including his sons and sons-in-law. He lived to know that the Colonies had won their independence but died in 1783 without testing the fruits of the victory for which he gave the strength of his last years. He was a stalwart of his day and we are proud of the record he left behind to claim him as one of ours.

In about 1740 Captain Edward Barnard married Mabel 4-3* Pinney, the daughter of Humphrey 4-3a, Isaac 4-3b, Humphry 4-3c Pinney. The Pinney was a highly respected family. Mabel's mother was Abigail 4-3d Deming and her grandmother was Elizabeth 4-3e Edwards, an aunt to the Reverend Jonathan 4 Edwards of New England fame. The Edward's line runs back to Reverend William 4, a prominent clergyman of the Church of England in the time of Queen Elizabeth. Reverend William Edward's parents were Welsh. We are pleased to learn that through Mabel Pinney we became descendants of the Demings 4, the Treats 4, the Mygatts 4, the Tuttles 4, and the Edwards 4 all well known and highly respected New England pioneer families.

Captain Edward Barnard and Mabel Pinney Barnard were parents to two sons and seven daughters (?).

5-14 Edward, Jr., d. 1776, Killed in Revolutionary War.

5-15 Lemuel or Samuel.

5-16 HANNAH, b. 1745; d. 1848.

5-17 Mabel.

5-18 Abigail.

5-19 Miriam.

5-20 Roxana, b. 1756.

FIFTH GENERATION

MOSES BARNARD

HANNAH BARNARD

MOSES 5-5 BARNARD

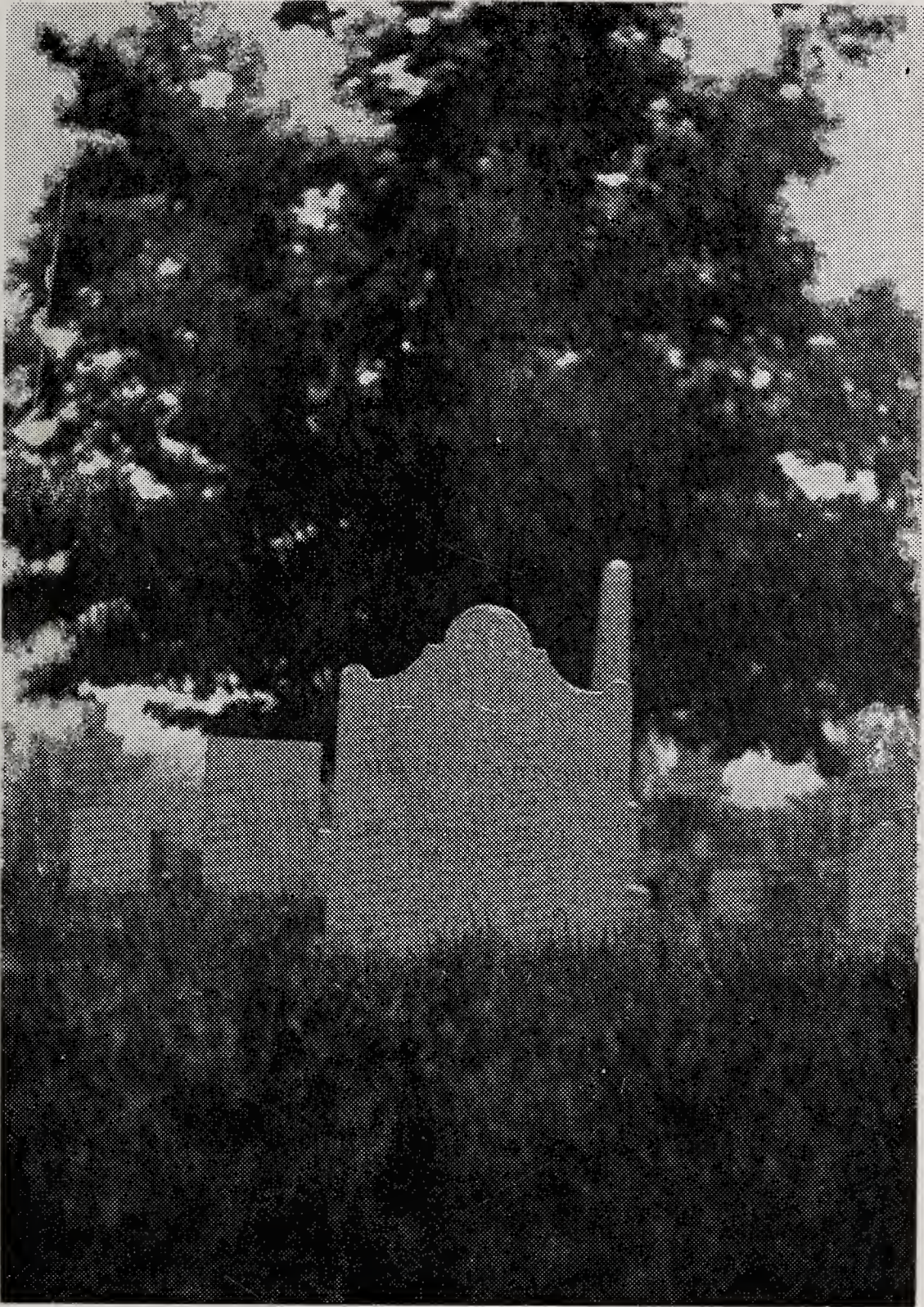
Moses Barnard and his twin brother Aaron were born in Simsbury or Windsor Township, Hartford County, Connecticut December 12, 1750 O. S. We are sure the family was living in Simsbury Township by 1768. They were the second and third sons of Deacon Francis 4-7 and Lucretia 4-7* Pinney Barnard. Our forbear was one of thirteen children to share the home life of the Deacon's family.

Moses Barnard seems to have been associated with his uncle, Captain Edward Barnard, very early. He may have been apprenticed to his uncle to learn the milling and wood-working trades. At any rate he did so and was for a long time associated with this uncle. My mother told me that her grandfather was a worker in woods. He owned saw and grist mills in Connecticut which he sold to his father-in-law in 1783 preparatory to his leaving that state. That he followed the milling business in his new home in New York seems very likely although thus far we have found no direct proof that he did so.

In 1766 Moses Barnard was married to his cousin Hannah 5-16 Barnard of Windsor, the daughter of his uncle, Captain Edward 4-3 Barnard. To this union nine children were born.

Moses Barnard was a soldier in the Revolutionary War. He took part in the battle of Bunker Hill, White Plains, Monmouth, and in Arnold's Expedition. Some of the earth works used at White Plains are still preserved in that city and Bunker Hill crowned with its great monument, is a national shrine visited every year by thousands of patriotic Americans. When one visits that historic hill and hears its story told by the uniformed man in charge, he is proud to know that one of his had a real part in that great struggle.

During the days preceding the Battle of Bunker Hill Dr. 5 Warren, a physician of Boston, was a vigorous advo-



Tombstone of Moses Barnard

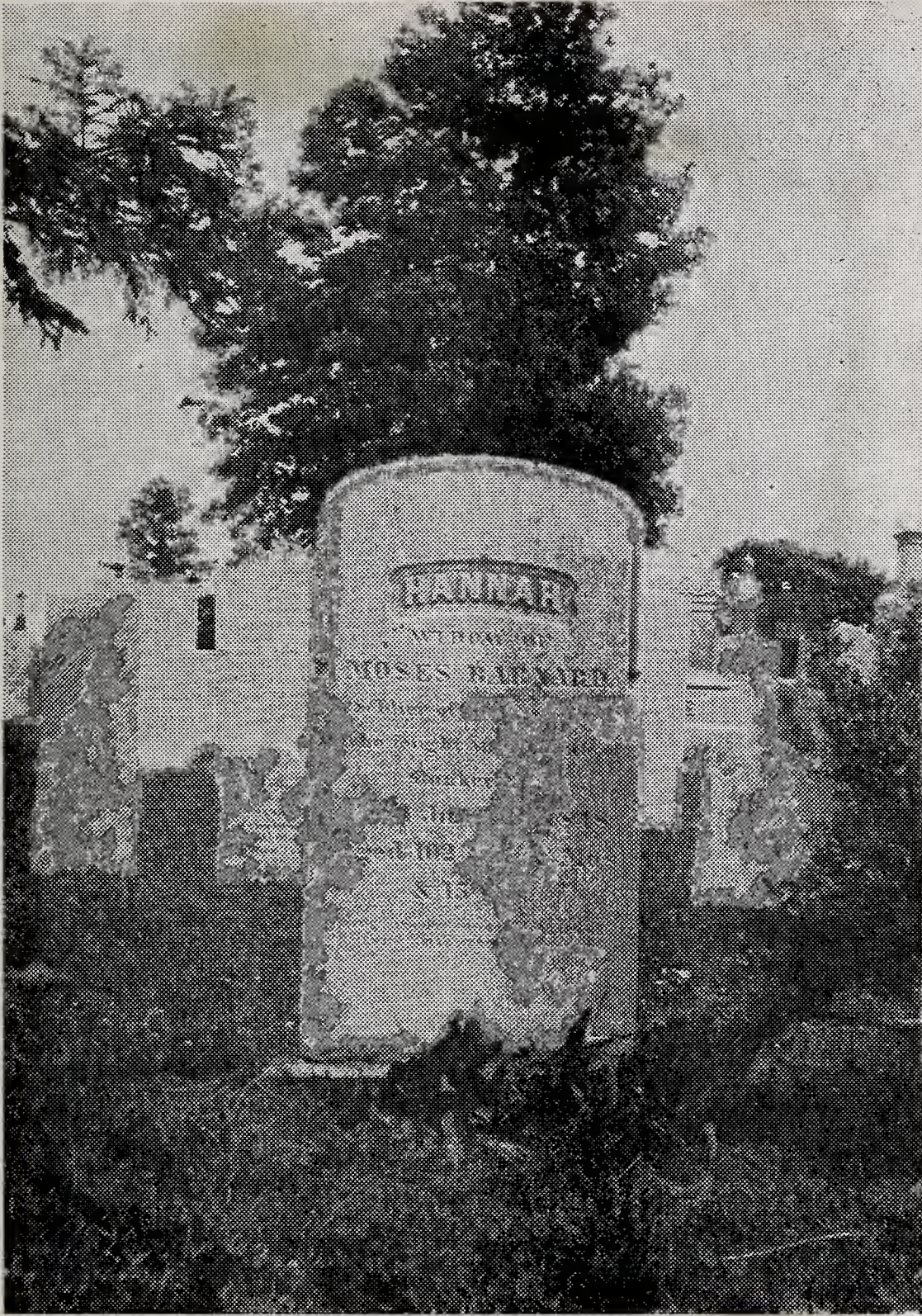
cate of American rights. Again and again his fiery eloquence stirred into flame the patriotism of his fellow-citizens. He was to New England what Patrick Henry was to Virginia.

When trouble at Bunker Hill seemed certain, Dr. Warren was sent to take charge of operations there. After his arrival he realized his lack of military training disqualified him for such leadership. He refused command, enlisted as a private, shouldered a musket and went into the trenches. When the patriots' ammunition was finally exhausted they were forced to withdraw. This they did slowly, fighting with clubbed muskets every step of the way. Dr. Warren was one of the last to leave the trenches and as he did so with gun uplifted to strike a parting blow for his country an enemy bullet struck him fair in the forehead. This, briefly, is the life story of a brave and beloved American, who gave the last full measure. Small wonder that Moses Barnard, who had fought shoulder to shoulder with the physician patriot, should christen his next-born son, Warren.

By 1789 the Moses Barnard family had removed from Simsbury, Connecticut, to Whitesboro, Whitestown (ship), New York. Whitesboro was then a new frontier settlement in Whitestown, Burlington County that state. It was located on the beautiful Mohawk River in the equally beautiful valley bearing the same name.

Years later when the railroad came it passed south of Whitesboro. A station was located four miles southeast of the first village and a new village grew up about it. This new village has since become the modern city of Utica and Whitesboro is now a beautiful suburban residence place for many who work in the larger center.

Moses Barnard was a prosperous man. He disposed of his holdings in Connecticut and acquired much in New York. On June 30, 1790, he paid £542 for a tract of land on the south shore of the Mohawk. On July 6, 1798, he gave for ten cents, land to the church in Whitesboro on which to build the First Baptist Church. The family had



Tombstone of Hannah Barnard

membership there throughout those early years. By will he provided well for all his family and left small legacies to three of his wife's family back in Connecticut.

On the very top of the hill in the oldest cemetery in Whitesboro stands a well-preserved monument on whose side is cut this inscription: "In memory of Moses Barnard who died Jan. 3, 1811, aged 61 years."* It is a strangely peaceful spot overlooking the beautiful valley and woodland which he knew so well. The Oriskany Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution have placed an iron cross on his grave. Just below the cross is a legend attached which announces in proud silence "Moses Barnard, a soldier of the Revolutionary War."

The sky was leaden and a light rain was gently watering the well-grassed hilltop the day we first saw that patient sentinel keeping faithful watch by its honored dead. We tarried there loth to leave our new found city of the silent. We seemed to be in some great cathedral where human hearts and divine love had met and were still. Over us crept a comforting pride, for we realized that the one so beautifully remembered belonged to us.

*This does not seem to agree with the date given for his birth but a change in the calendar is responsible for the discrepancy.

HANNAH 5-16 BARNARD

Hannah Barnard, third child of Captain Edward Barnard and Mabel Pinney Barnard was born in Windsor Township, Hartford County, Connecticut, in 1745. She grew up as other girls of that period and place. She was married to her first cousin, Moses Barnard, the fifth child of her Uncle Francis. As already stated, I believe Moses was an apprentice in her father's home. Moses was five years younger than Hannah.

For nearly twenty years her husband was associated with her father in the milling and lumber business. Previous to 1789, Moses seems to have sold his interest to his

father-in-law and in that year, with his family removed to a remote settlement to what is now Oneida County, New York. It was still a raw frontier and the little settlement was called Whitesboro because a Mr. White had settled there earlier. Whitesboro was the center of Whitestown (ship).

In 1845 Hannah Barnard applied for a pension. In her application she stated that she was 100 years old, that only two of her nine children were then living; Moses of Simsbury, Connecticut, ae 78 and Edward, her sixth son ae 56, a resident of Rochester, New York. She further stated she was living with her grandson, Young Lewis, at Lenox, Madison County, New York.

Not long before her death one of her grandsons from Michigan (son of Warren) visited his grandmother and returned to tell how bright was her mind and that in body she was "Chipper than a cricket."

We later visited the old cemetery at Lenox, Madison County, New York. It is on a beautiful sloping hillside, well grassed and well kept. We found there a white marble monument standing boldly erect and on its surface is deep cut this epitaph: "Hannah, Widow of Moses Barnard, a soldier of the Revolutionary War who fought at the battle of Bunker Hill, died June 19, 1848, aged 102 yes., 8 mos., 15da."

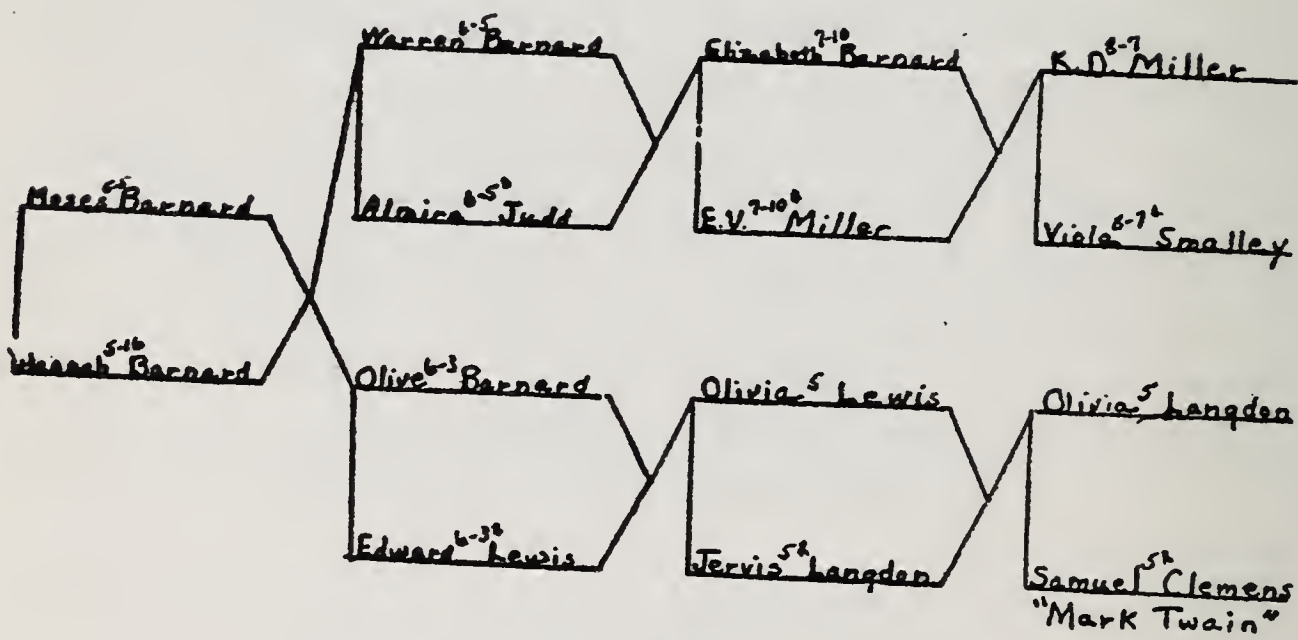
Thus endeth the personal history of one of the great women to whom our life's stream owes so much.

The children of Moses and Hannah Barnard were:

- 6-1 Moses, b. 1767; d. 1854. 87
- 6-2 Hannah.
- 6-3 Olive, b. 1772; d. 1812. 40, chart on following page.
- 6-4 Elisha, b. 1776; d. 1815. 39
- 6-5 WARREN, b. 1779; d. 1842. 63, chart on following page.
- 6-6 Truman.
- 6-7 Thaddeus, b. 1784; d. 1829, 45.
- 6-8 Edward, b. 1786; d. 1865, 79
- 6-9 Luther, b. 1790; d. 1812, 22.

FIFTH GENERATION

Chart Showing Relationship of the
Author to Mark Twain



SIXTH GENERATION

WARREN BARNARD

WARREN 6-5 BARNARD

Warren Barnard, the fifth child of Moses and Hannah Barnard, was born in Simsbury or Windsor Township, Hartford County, Connecticut in 1779. We have already told where his given name came from. We suppose he worked in his father's and grandfather's mills and farm lands. At least a good many years later his oldest son worked in saw mills in Michigan and was a carpenter by trade.

When he was about ten years old he removed with his parents to Whitesboro, New York, where he grew to manhood. He became a printer by trade and worked in Utica but walked back and forth from Whitesboro where he lived.

Tradition says that he was first married to a woman by the name of Peet and that by her he was the father of four children. Of these children we know nothing. In 1813 or 14 he was married to Almira 6-5* Judd, the youngest child of Ebenezer 6-5a and Mary 6-5b Taylor Judd. To this union were born ten children, all of whom were born in Whitesboro, Whitestownship, Oneida County, New York.

In 1838 he removed with his family to Washtenaw County, Michigan. What business he followed there, we have found no record but he died in 1842. His last resting place I was unable to find when I was in Michigan. He left a widow and ten children the oldest of whom was in his twenties and the youngest, Elizabeth, five.

Warren Barnard had sold his belongings in New York before he left that state and of his financial standing in Michigan we know nothing. We do know that his widow had much difficulty in holding the family together and providing them with the necessities of life. It appears that the oldest sons and perhaps daughters were gone for themselves. Tradition has it that her son John Harvey 7-6 Barnard, who was then 18 years of age, became the main stay



Almira Judd (Barnard)

SIXTH GENERATION

of the family by working in saw mills and doing carpenter work. The little girls were "put out" in some of the neighboring families to lessen the burdens of the home.

In 1853 she removed to Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa, with her son John Harvey and family and the younger of the children. It appears she continued to live the rest of her days with her children especially with her son John, who had meant so much to her throughout her widowhood. She died at the home of her daughter, Elizabeth Barnard Miller April 1, 1869, at the age of 77 years and is buried on the lot with her youngest daughter's family, Elizabeth, at Forest Chapel, Fairview Township, Jones County, Iowa.

Warren Barnard and Almira Judd Barnard were parents of the children listed below:

7- 1 Luther.

7- 2 Thaddeus Warren, b. 1819; d. 1866.

7- 3 Edward.

7- 4 Mary (Baldwin Curttright 7-4*

7- 5 Charles T., b. 1824.

7- 6 John Harvey, b. 1826; married Emily 7-6* Curttright.

7- 7 Isaac Dexter.

7- 8 Lucy. Married Sydney 7-8* Curttright.

7- 9 Ann, d. 1873. Married Ed. 7-9* Spaulding.

7-10 ELIZABETH, b. 1837; d. 1924.

SEVENTH GENERATION

ELIZABETH BARNARD (MILLER)

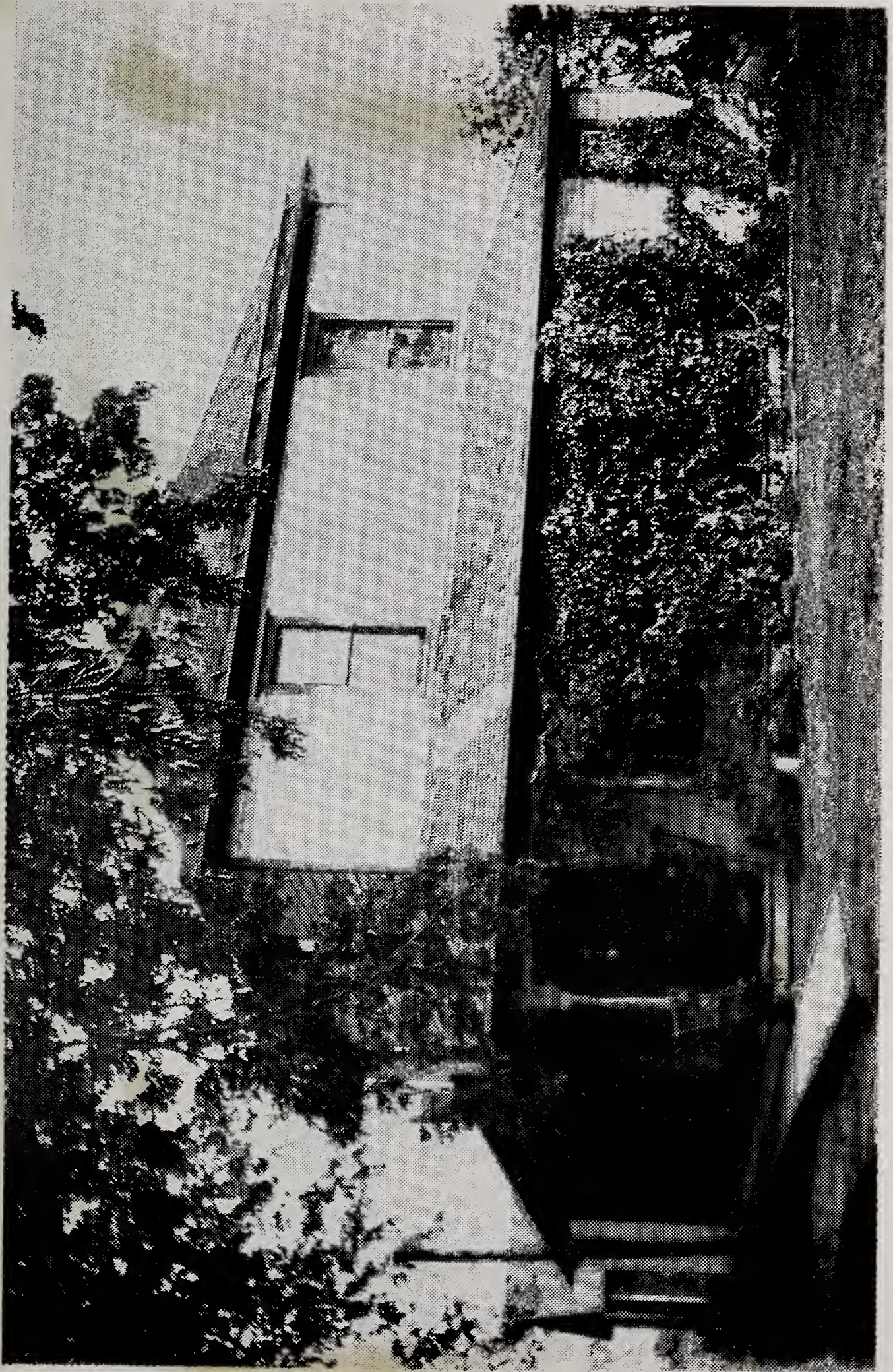
ELIZABETH 7-10 BARNARD

Elizabeth Barnard, the youngest child of Warren and Almira Judd Barnard was born April 3, 1837 at Whitesboro, Whitestownship, Oneida County, New York. When she was one year old her parents moved to southern Michigan. They lived not too far from Ypsilante which was the county seat. When she was five years old her father died leaving her the youngest of a considerable group of children.

As already stated she was "put out" among some of the neighbor folk for her keep. She lived with several families one of whom was "really mean to her" but she found a good home in the family of a Mr. 7 and Mrs. 7 Mc Kee. Mr. McKee was a worker in iron and wood. While she was still a child the Mc Kees decided to return to New York state and wanted to take Elizabeth with them. When everything was about ready Elizabeth's mother was so nervously distraught that she could not give her consent for such a separation from her little one so Elizabeth remained in Michigan doing a young girl's work and going to school.

The last school year that Elizabeth was in Michigan a young man taught the school she attended. This young man was a great admirer of Elizabeth and her talents and urged her to attend teacher's institute which was held in Ypsilante that summer. Elizabeth always remember this young man with respect and admiration that bordered on romance. Her teaching school in Iowa the following year was probably the result of this young man's influence. Thus we have another example of the influence of a good teacher.

In 1853 she together with her mother, brother John Harvey Barnard, and some of the younger children removed from Michigan to Anamosa, Jones County, Iowa. They came by covered wagon and made about ten miles per day. They were more than forty days on the way. Here she grew



Home of Elias V. and Elizabeth Barnard Miller
in Jones County, Iowa

to maturity under frontier conditions. When she was 16 she secured a certificate to teach and taught in a district northwest of the present location of Forest Chapel church. She received \$10.00 per month and "boarded around." By "boarding around" is meant that she roomed and boarded with the families that sent their children to her to be taught. The length of time spent in each home depended upon the number of children she taught from that home. Some of the parents opened their homes and made her very welcome while others seemed to think boarding a teacher was an imposition which they bore grudgingly.

Elizabeth was doing household work in the home of Judge 7 Mudgett in Anamosa, Iowa when she first met her future husband. Elias 7-10* Vandemark Miller was at that time a candidate for the state legislature and frequently visited the home of Judge Mudgett who was an ardent political friend. Elizabeth afterwards said of Elias that he was the best dressed man she ever saw. Elizabeth Barnard and Elias Vandemark Miller were married by Judge Mudgett, November 25, 1856. Mr. Miller was a young widower and his former wife had four little children over which young Elizabeth took charge and reared with generosity and kindness rarely equaled. Where they lived the first years of their lives I do not know. But it was not very long thereafter that they were living on Brookside farm. The red house was located on the south side of the large hill near the great spring located there. In 1866 this house was moved upon the top of the hill. The family used water from a well instead of a spring.

Nine children were born to this couple making a total of 13 that the young wife reared and cared for. She was one of those fine women that words wholly fail when we attempt a description. Her life was an extremely busy one and how she carried the burdens that were her lot is more than I understand. Hard working, self sacrificing, intellectually capable, information hungry, and always kindly and understanding made her an idol among her children. She it was, with the help of the older sisters who always remembered us younger children at Christmas time. She

must have been a marvel in planning and organization. I remember her after a long day's work was done sitting by the stove in the lamp light, reading from a book lying on a little table that stood by, her hands busily engaged in knitting stockings and mittens so sorely needed, and her foot rocking the cradle while the youngest slept. She was an expert seamstress and made the underclothing from canton flannel and shirts for the boys. She could mend a rent in a fine garment so well that where it had been was hardly discoverable.

The Barnard family was a musical one. They had good voices and many of them read difficult music at sight. Elizabeth's voice was not strong but it was clear and sweet. Throughout my childhood and youth, I remember her going about her home duties singing. On her lips the old hymns became whispered prayers, the folk songs the epitome of the best there is in home life and lullabies which hushed fretful babies to peaceful sleep. Hers was the singing of birds as they nestled down for a night of rest—natural, confident, and helpful.

Her husband died in 1893 but she lived on for 31 years to guide her younger children and to live out a life so rich, so noble, and so good. For some years she maintained a home. She lived on the farm, then selling the farm she moved to Morley. After a period of years she broke up housekeeping and lived with her children by whom she was so much loved and kindly treated. She lived with her youngest daughter and her family, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Brokaw south of Lisbon, Iowa until this family moved west. She was then for a good many years with her oldest daughter and her family Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Peet of Springville, Iowa. Her last years she lived with her son and his wife Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Miller south of Anamosa, Iowa.

During her girlhood she felt the urge to go as a foreign missionary which may account in part for her life long desire and practice of going the extra mile. After she had raised 13 children she wondered if she had done her full duty. She secured from a Chicago orphans home a five year old girl to whom she gave the kindness and care of a mother. For

SEVENTH GENERATION

eleven years this little girl remained and then at the urgent request of the child's mother who had established a new home, she returned to Chicago. In 1908 and 9 she locked up her little home and came to La Porte City, Iowa and kept house for the writer. During the year 1911 and 12 she did the same thing for two of her grandsons, J. Herbert Peet and Harold F. Brokaw while they attended Cornell.

She was a thorough going Christian and for many years belonged to the United Brethern church to which she gave her full measure of service. After she was 75 years of age she continued to do her part in the program of the Ladies' Aid Society. Among other things she learned and recited J. Whitcomb Riley's poem on contentment a couplet of which reads as follows—

“When the Lord sorts out the weather and sends rain
Why rain's my choice.”

Elizabeth Barnard Miller died February 19, 1924 at the home of her son and his wife Mr. and Mrs. W. L. Miller south of Anamosa and was buried in the family lot at Forest Chapel cemetery. She was rich in years, in character, and respect and love of her children and all others who knew her. Those left behind were indeed rich in all that a noble life can confer.

Children.

- | | | | |
|-----|----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| 8-1 | Orraloois Pocahontas | b. Sept. 18, 1857 | d. Sept. 23, 1874 |
| 8-2 | Sarah Ettie | b. Mar. 12, 1860 | d. Mar. 6, 1936 |
| 8-3 | Henry Halleck | b. Sept. 4, 1862 | d. Aug. 8, 1888 |
| 8-4 | Charles Leslie | b. Apr. 18, 1866 | d. Nov. 30, 1907 |
| 8-5 | Ida Belle | b. Feb. 24, 1869 | d. Nov. 13, 1948 |
| 8-6 | Estel V. | b. Oct. 29, 1871 | d. May 22, 1929 |
| 8-7 | KENNETH DUANE | b. Mar. 18, 1875 | d. Jan. 28, 1948 |
| 8-8 | Walter Leland | b. Sept. 3, 1879 | |
| 8-9 | John Harvey | b. Dec. 16, 1882 | |

EIGHTH GENERATION

ORRALOOIS POCAHONTIS MILLER

SARAH ETTIE MILLER (PEET)

HENRY HALLECK MILLER

CHARLES LESLIE MILLER

IDA BELLE MILLER (BROKAW)

ESTEL V. MILLER

KENNETH DUANE MILLER

WALTER LELAND MILLER

JOHN HARVEY MILLER

ORRALOOIS POCAHONTAS 8-1 MILLER

Orraloois Pocahontas Miller, the oldest child of Elias and Elizabeth (Barnard) Miller, was born September 8 (or 18), 1857, in Jones County, Iowa. She is said to have been the most beautiful of the family—beautiful in face and character. She attended school and helped industriously at home. During the last year of her life she taught a three month's term of school. She died of typhoid fever September 23, 1874, just five days after her seventeenth birthday. She was buried at Forest Chapel, Jones County, Iowa.

SARAH ETTIE 8-2 MILLER

Sarah Ettie Miller second child of Elias and Elizabeth Barnard Miller was born March 12, 1860 in Jones County, Iowa.

From childhood she manifested superior intelligence and capacity. She was a constant student for the most of her life—always hungry to know. She wrote poems. Of the two I have in mind there was one about a cricket which was written in one of her brothers' autograph albums. In addition to writing the poem she drew pictures to illustrate it. I hope this production has not been lost. The other was a poem she wrote about her youngest son Collis when he was an overseas soldier. This was better work than much that was printed and ought to be preserved. Besides the poetry she wrote some plays one of which was intensely interesting to me but whether it still exists I do not know. I think she wrote a small novel. Her opinions were always respected by people whose judgment was worth while. Sometime in middle or later life after she was the mother of six children she took up the study of German in her own home and



Sarah Ettie Miller and husband George N. Peet

EIGHTH GENERATION

acquired a fair knowledge of that language.

She loved music and like her mother sang about her home throughout her life. She had a sweet alto voice and she sang naturally and with her soul in her song.

On June 26, 1887, she was married to George 8-2* N. Peet who lived near the Martelle neighborhood. For nine years the family lived near Lakota, North Dakota where the husband farmed. They later returned to Iowa and lived near Morley where he worked for the railroad for some time. He was transferred to Springville, Iowa where he later became a rural mail carrier. This work he did as long as he was active in gainful occupation. He was an efficient carrier of the mails and enjoyed the respect and confidence of his patrons. He was scrupulously honest about all financial matters. He loved his home circle and always wanted his children about the fireside. It was in their home here that Mrs. Peet's mother spent so long a time.

Sarah Ettie Peet was a thorough going Christian and an active member of the Methodist church at Springville.

To this family were born six children, three sons and three daughters, the quality of whose life is such as to bear daily testimony to the intelligence and right attitudes of those by whom they were reared.

Mrs. Peet died March 6, 1936 and is buried in the family lot at Springville where a suitable monument marks her last resting place. She was a philosopher as well as a student and a Christian. Toward the end of her life she said to her youngest sister "Death seems to me like a beneficent sleep" and then after a bit of silence "and you know one likes to go to bed after a hard day." Her name will not be found on the scrolls of secular history but measured by the terms of worthy character and service and by the contribution she made to the world through her children she must be given a large place. Her husband maintained the old home for some years but during the last part of his journey he lived with his youngest daughter and her husband, Mr. and Mrs.

Ross Rayner near Lone Tree, Iowa. He died January 4, 1946 and is buried next his wife in the family lot in Springville.

Children:

- 9-1 Herbert, b. Nov. 17, 1888—
- 9-2 Leslie, b. Sept. 11, 1890—
- 9-3 Elizabeth, b. Nov. 11, 1892 —
- 9-4 Lulu Hilda, b. Oct. 20, 1894—
- 9-5 Collis E. V., b. Jan. 24, 1897—d. June 20, 1938.
- 9-6 Theodora Louella, b. Mar. 2, 1903—

HENRY HALLECK 8-3 MILLER

Henry Halleck Miller, third child and oldest son of Elias and Elizabeth Barnard Miller, was born September 4, 1862, on the old home farm in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa. He attended the rural schools and did work about home as other boys did, but in his teens went to Shelby county where one of his half sisters and two of his half brothers were located and lived with them for some time. Later he went to Hastings, Nebraska, where he did work on a farm and on the R. R. One day while hunting, the gun he was using exploded and the breach pin buried itself in his forehead. He pulled the iron out and made his way back to the home in which he was living. His mother went to his bedside to care for him but later brought him back to his boyhood home where by sheer will force and great vitality he lived on for four months. He died August 8, 1888, and was buried on the family lot at Forest Chapel.

The writer did not know him well. He was 13 years of age when I was born and did not live at home very much after my memory would serve me about him. He wrote in my autograph album a verse which seems wholly worthy and which I reproduce here as well as my memory serves.

I live for those who love me
Whose hearts are kind and true;
For the heavens that smile above me
And the good that I can do.

CHARLES LESLIE 8-4 MILLER

Charles Leslie Miller, fourth child of Elias and Elizabeth Barnard Miller, was born April 18, 1866, on the old home farm in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa. He attended the rural schools and worked on his father's farm as did other young men of his time.

When he was of age he farmed for a year or two and then turned to carpentering which he followed the rest of his life, living at home with his mother and the younger children.

After the death of his father and when the mother decided to leave the farm, he bought the old home. He is the only one of the family to spend his entire life on the old farm where he was born.

He was an ardent Christian and a member of the United Evangelical church two miles west of his home. He was for a number of years superintendent of their Sunday school and gave valuable service to his church.

In 1903 he was married to Louella 8-4* Biglow a school teacher in the neighborhood. Her home was at Wyoming, Iowa. The marriage proved a happy one but there were no children. He died November 30, 1907 in his forty second year and was buried at Mechanicsville, Iowa. January 30, 1913 his faithful wife died and was buried beside him. A suitable monument marks the last resting place of this worthy couple.

IDA BELLE 8-5 MILLER

Ida Belle Miller, the fifth child of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller was born on the old home farm in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa, February 24, 1869. She was strong in body and mind and early manifested a large capacity for organization and management. She attended public schools, taught school, later attended Cornell and then became a teacher in Anamosa. She was a vigorous, vivacious and attractive young woman. As a teacher she was outstanding and was popular wherever known. She had a good soprano voice and sang in the church choirs before and after marriage. She and her



FAMILY OF IDA BELLE MILLER AND HUSBAND
JOHN M. BROKAW

Back row: Abraham Willard, John M., Ida Belle, John Milton, Harold Frederic.

Front row: Dorothy Louise, Ralph Halleck, Leland Dixon, Edith Dixon, wife of Ralph.

sister sometimes sang duets that were very well done. After her marriage she sang in the home. Her husband's people were musical and the children grew up hearing the familiar folk songs, church hymns, and lullabys. No one can tell the exact influence of music in the home but we all realize it makes an important difference. Her children still recall with pleasure the spontaneous singing in the home as well as the little songfests when they were gathered about and taught the songs they still remember.

She was married September 20, 1893, at the family home to John M. 8-5* Brokaw. For a time after their marriage this worthy couple lived on the Brokaw farm but later bought a farm of their own south of Lisbon where they resided until the health of their youngest son led them to dispose of their Iowa holdings and to buy a ranch at Rock River, Wyoming. Here they lived until the family grew to maturity, and the passing of years made it advisable for them to give up the strenuous work of ranch life. For a time they lived in the home of their oldest son Harold at Garrettsville, Ohio, but later came back to Iowa and since then have lived with their only daughter and her family, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stouffer of Wheatland, Iowa.

For fifty years she and her husband have lived in cooperation and love. All that time they have enjoyed the confidence and respect of all who knew them. Mrs. Brokaw's health is not too good at this time* but she continues a blessing to her brothers and sisters and to her family.

The Brokaw family is thoroughly Christian in spirit and in truth. They have a family of five children, all of whom are worthy citizens and of whom they may be justly proud. On account of these children the world is a better place.

Children:

9- 7 Harold Frederic, b. 1894—

9- 8 Ralph Halleck, b. 1897—

9- 9 John Milton, b. 1898—

9-10 Abraham Willard, b. 1901—

9-11 Dorothy Louise, b. 1903—

*Ida died Nov. 13, 1948, and was buried in the cemetery at Mt. Vernon, Iowa.

ESTEL V. 8-6 MILLER

Estel V. Miller, sixth child of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller was born on the old home farm in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa, October 29, 1871. While still in his "teens" he began work as a carpenter. Later, he became a contractor and builder. He also owned and managed his own lumber yard and was president of the local bank. He was prosperous in his business ventures and acquired farm lands.

February 7, 1907, he was united in holy matrimony with Ida M. 8-6* Robinson, who lived one mile south of his home. She was a loyal and cooperative wife as long as her husband lived and for a long time she was organist for the church and the Sunday school. For years Mr. and Mrs. Miller resided at Morley, Iowa. The family belonged to the United Brethren church and for years he was superintendent of its Sunday school. He was a member of the Masonic lodge at Mechanicsville. Later the family removed to Martelle.

In the midst of his prosperity his health failed. He travelled over much of the United States seeking relief from his asthmatic condition but with little success. His strong and vigorous body gradually gave way to the disease that continued its attacks upon him. His struggle for life gradually affected his heart and he died suddenly May 22, 1929, after having spent much of his accumulations in search of health. He was buried in the cemetery at Mechanicsville, Iowa.

Estel V. Miller and Ida Robinson Miller were the parents of one son who with his mother continue to reside in the old home at Martelle, Iowa.

Child:

9-12 E. Virgil, b. Jan. 3, 1910—

KENNETH DUANE 8-7 MILLER

Kenneth Duane Miller, seventh child of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller, was born March 18, 1875, at Morley, Iowa. He attended the district school and worked on the farm. When he was 18 years of age his father

EIGHTH GENERATION

died, leaving him, the oldest child at home, in charge of the farm.

At the age of 20, he attended the academy connected with Cornell College for eleven weeks, and secured a certificate to teach school. He taught school the following winter and then farmed for a year. He then re-entered the Cornell College Academy. By working at the carpenter trade, teaching school, and playing salaried baseball*, he earned money enough to graduate from Cornell College in 1905 with the degree of Bachelor of Science. After graduation he did post graduate work at the University of Chicago and at Northwestern University and has traveled extensively.

He was principal of the high school at Tama, Iowa, after graduation from Cornell. In 1906 he became superintendent of schools at La Porte City, Iowa. He held this position until 1910, when he became superintendent of the schools in Monticello, Iowa. He remained here for eight years. In 1918, he became superintendent of the city schools in Vinton, Iowa. He remained here until the spring of 1923, when he became superintendent of the city schools of Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he had charge of nine grade schools, a junior high school, senior high school, and junior college. During his administration additions were built to two of the grade buildings and a new junior high school—one of the finest in the state of Iowa—was planned and erected. Here he remained for 17 years and the schools grew until there were 4600 pupils and 156 teachers.

In 1940 Mr. Miller had reached the retiring age and resigned his position expecting to travel and to do genealogical work in which he was much interested. By the time his plans were well under way, World War II broke out and the plans had to be abandoned. He was then invited into the

*He was an outstanding baseball player and at the time of his graduation from Cornell was offered a larger salary to play professional ball than he was to receive in his public school position. Some thirty years following his graduation, in a Cornell Radio Broadcast he was mentioned as one of their all time baseball stars. He played short stop. He also distinguished himself in debate and became a public speaker with considerable recognition over the state where he was called upon to give commencement addresses, service club, church, teacher's institute speeches and many others.



KENNETH DUANE MILLER HOME
FORT DODGE, IOWA

EIGHTH GENERATION

State Department of Public Instruction in Des Moines where he remained as Regional Supervisor until August 1, 1946. By this time the war was over and it was decided to resume the plans of travel and study as were earlier projected.

It was while Mr. Miller was superintendent of schools at La Porte City that he met and married Viola Edith 8-7* Smalley on June 10, 1908. Miss Smalley's home was in La Porte City. She had attended Cornell College and returned to her home town as a teacher in the elementary schools.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller spent a month of the early winter of 1946 visiting their daughter and her husband of Chicago and then turned southward spending the rest of the winter in Florida.

In the middle of April, 1947, Mr. and Mrs. Miller started north along the eastern coast for the purpose of gathering genealogical data but "the plans of mice and men gang aft aglee." On May 24, Mr. Miller was taken to the hospital in Philadelphia. Most of the time since then he has been a patient and is now in the Colonial hospital at Rochester, Minnesota under treatment by the physicians of Mayo Clinic.*

Including the time Mr. Miller taught his first term of school until he left the state office in Des Moines covered a period of 50 years. He taught rural schools four years, was principal of a high two years, superintendent of city schools for 34 years, and five years in the Department of Public Instruction. The other five years he spent in preparation for his life work. Few men have as long and varied experience. The letters of inquiry and encouragement that have

*Kenneth Duane Miller died in Rochester, Minnesota, on January 28, 1948. His funeral was held in the Methodist church in La Porte City, Iowa, on January 31, 1948, with Reverend Hutchinson of Storm Lake, Iowa, officiating. J. P. Street, Deputy State Superintendent of Public Instruction in Iowa; C. T. Feelhaver, superintendent of the Fort Dodge public schools, who was principal of the high school under Mr. Miller; Myron Olson, principal of the Fort Dodge high school who was principal of the Fort Dodge junior high school under Mr. Miller, all spoke in tribute of him at the services. Burial was in West View Cemetery at La Porte City where a suitable monument has been erected, the marker bearing the inscription from Chaucer "And gladly would he learn and gladly teach." By will he provided well for his family.



VIOLA SMALLEY (MILLER)

EIGHTH GENERATION

come to him from former students, teachers, fellow educators, and friends during his hospital experience from a number of different states bear conclusive evidence of the large circle of friends and admirers which he has built up during his educational career. Over a period of many years he had appeared all over his home state in public address on education and religion.

The family is Methodist while he is a Mason and a Kiwanian.

Children:

9-13 EMMA ELIZABETH, b. June 17, 1910—d. June 17, 1910.

9-14, VIOLA VIRGINIA, b. Dec. 17, 1919—

Some Tributes

The following are representative tributes paid to him at the time of his death:

"K. D. Miller was one of the finest and most sincere men I have ever met. He was devoted to the cause of education, and his high principles and ideals were carried forward through the many years that he was associated with the public schools of the state. He was a man who believed in standing up for these ideals, and he never hesitated to express his opinion when he felt that his failure to do so might result in the formation of a policy or the rendering of a decision which might be against these principles. His was the type of idealism which is so badly needed in our public life today."—Judge Dwight G. Rider, Fort Dodge.

"The professional life of K. D. Miller extended over a period of about 40 years. During this time he rose from a teacher of a one-room rural school to a position of leadership among Iowa educators. Mr. Miller was a capable school administrator, a successful business man, and a worthy citizen. He was highly respected as a man, and enjoyed a wide acquaintance among the school people of the state. He was a devoted husband and father, and his greatest pleasures were derived from his associations with his family. Mr. Miller had a keen mind and a fine sense of humor. He had a kindly smile and a pleasant word for everyone. In

Mr. Miller's passing, Iowa has suffered a distinct loss and Education, a trusted counselor." J. P. Street, Deputy Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction.

"K. D. Miller will be remembered as one of Iowa's distinguished educators. During his 40 years of active school work in the state, he climbed steadily in his profession.

Mr. Miller's work was outstanding in school administration, but he was also interested in advancing the work of the profession. He was a long-time member of the Iowa State Education Association and the National Education Association and held important positions in those organizations. Among these was a term as president of the North Central District of the ISEA and a term as member of the state executive board." Charles F. Martin, Executive Secretary, Iowa State Education Association.

"His more than forty years of public school service was unusually successful. To thorough training he added an appreciation of young people which ensured their devotion to him. His unswerving loyalty to justice, his deeply religious nature, his freedom from pretense, his disdain for dissembling left an impression wherever he was known. His influence as a Christian gentleman combined with his efficiency as a public school worker, made him an educator whose service to Iowa will be long remembered." Jessie M. Parker, Superintendent, Department of Public Instruction.

WALTER LELAND 8-8 MILLER

Walter Leland Miller, eighth child of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller, was born in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa, September 3, 1879.

He attended school, worked on the farm, and learned the carpenter trade. He also attended the Cornell College Academy and then taught school. He was a strong student, an able teacher, and was well-liked by pupils and patrons. Then for a number of years he was cashier of a bank in Morley, Iowa. His doctors advised him to work in the open and he turned to farming and after a period returned to his earlier work of contracting and building.

In 1908 he was married to Daisy M. 8-8* McCleary of

EIGHTH GENERATION



WALTER LELAND MILLER

Morley, Iowa. While still in her teens, Miss McCleary had taught in Sunday School and became its superintendent. She also became a teacher in the public schools and had marked success. When Mr. Miller was the cashier in the bank Mrs. Miller was for a number of years his assistant. In their home Mr. Miller's mother spent many of her last days and was tenderly cared for. Children born to them have died in infancy. While on the farm they took a little girl to raise. Her name was Iva Agnes 8-8a and she has always occupied the place of a real daughter in the family. She was graduated with the highest honors from the Anamosa high school.

On January 4, 1940 Mrs. Miller was called to her eternal home. She is buried in the Forest Chapel church yard south of Anamosa, Iowa. They were members of the United Brethern church in Morley and both served as superintendent of its Sunday School.

October 16, 1946, Mr. Miller married Mrs. Luanna 8-8* Minehart Ellwood. This marriage is proving highly successful. The couple lives in Anamosa where Mr. Miller still carries on his contracting and building work. For several years he has been assessor. They are members of the Methodist church and Mr. Miller holds membership in the Masons and Knights of Pythias Lodge. He bears the love and respect of all who know him. As a son, brother, husband, father, and citizen he is an outstanding character. Adopted child.

8-8a Iva Agnes.

JOHN HARVEY 8-9 MILLER

John Harvey Miller, youngest child of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller was born at Morley, Iowa, December 16, 1882. He grew up there, attended school, and worked on the farm and also at carpentering. On February 25, 1903, he married Wilda Pearl 8-9* Fairley of Mechanicsville, Iowa. She was the only daughter of Wm. 8 and Eva 8 Fairley and was born November 10, 1882 at Mechanicsville, Iowa. She was a beautiful woman and a good mother. She was never well but was always brave and

EIGHTH GENERATION



JOHN HARVEY MILLER

cheerful. On July 15, 1915, his wife passed away and for some time her mother took care of the bereft home and fire-side. He has been a very successful farmer near Lisbon, Iowa where he now owns an excellent farm. Not long since he moved into Lisbon for the education of his children. They belonged to the Presbyterian church and he is a member of the Masonic Lodge and K. of P. Lodge and is a highly respected and worthy citizen.

August 22, 1929 he and Mrs. Maude 8-9* Stahl were married and since then have maintained a happy home in Lisbon where Mr. Miller carries on a successful farm machinery business.

Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist church in Lisbon, Iowa and are among the very best citizens of that place. Their honesty and dependability are accepted by all. He is kind and understanding to his kinsfolk and all bear him love that properly belongs to him.

By his first marriage he had three children named below. By the second marriage there are no children.

9-15 Calvin J. W. b. Oct. 10, 1906—

9-16 John Buell b. Nov. 23, 1910—

9-17 Thelma Pearl b. Dec. 14, 1913—

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JOHN HERBERT PEET

GEORGE LESLIE PEET

MINERVA ELIZABETH PEET

LULU HILDA PEET

COLLIS E. V. PEET

THEODORA LOUELLA PEET

HAROLD FREDERIC BROKAW

RALPH HALLECK BROKAW

JOHN MILTON BROKAW

ABRAHAM WILLARD BROKAW

DOROTHY LOUISE BROKAW

E. VIRGIL MILLER

VIOLA VIRGINIA MILLER

CALVIN J. W. MILLER

JOHN BUELL MILLER

THELMA PEARL MILLER

CHILDREN OF SARAH ETTIE MILLER PEET
JOHN HERBERT 9-1 PEET

John Herbert Peet first child of George Nelson and Sarah Ettie Peet was born on his grandfather Miller's farm in Jones County, Iowa November 17, 1888. Sometime earlier his father had bought a farm near Lakota, North Dakota and had gone there to begin farming operations but his mother remained at home until after the birth of Herbert. Nine years of crop failure forced them to give up farming and in 1897 the family moved back to Iowa. They lived in the Martelle and Morley neighborhood and it was at the latter place Herbert received his elementary education.

In 1905 the family moved to Paralta and later to Springville where Herbert attended high school for three years and then taught for three years. In 1911 he entered Cornell College Academy. He graduated from the academy and entered the college proper by which he was granted graduation in 1916.

While attending college he spent his summers carpentering with his Uncle Estel V. Miller who taught him the carpenter trade and in addition loaned him money that made college attendance possible. He owes much to Uncle Estel for financial aid and encouragement and to his Uncle Kenneth and mother for encouragement to complete his college course.

He served as superintendent of schools in Urbana, Iowa during the year 1916-1917 and became superintendent of the Dysart schools in 1917. From there he moved to Anamosa where he served for three years and to Washington, Iowa where he served for ten years. In 1935 he went to the superintendency of the Cedar Falls city schools where he is now serving. His post graduate work was done at the University of Chicago from which institution he received his Master's degree in 1927. After that he did further graduate work at the University of Iowa.

At the age of 17 Herbert and his brother Leslie united



JOHN HERBERT PEET AND WIFE
ETHEL GRACE ROMANS

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with the Methodist church in Morley and he has been an active church worker since early childhood. He was secretary of the Morley Sunday School, made an exhorter in the Springville church and was later licensed as a local preacher. He still holds a local preacher's license. He was a member of the finance committee of the Cedar Falls church for ten years and was chairman for three years. He is a member of the Upper Iowa Conference Board of Education and of the Des Moines Area Board of Education. He is lay leader for the Waterloo district. In 1944 he was elected to membership on the General Board of Education of the Methodist church. He is now serving on a special committee studying the problems of week day religious education. For thirty years he has been a Sunday school teacher.

He is a Royal Arch Mason and a Rotarian. He is a member of the Iowa Education Association and served as president of the South East district. He is president of the Black Hawk County Educational Council. He is listed in Who's Who in Iowa, Who's Who in Public Education, and in Prominent Personalities in Methodism.

Enough has been written about him to indicate that John Herbert is a man of talent, of devotion to duty, an able educator, and a consistent Christian. His achievements have been more than that of most men and we note his outstanding success with great satisfaction.

In 1916 he was married to Ethel Grace 9-1* Romans of Springville, Iowa who was an elementary school teacher. They reside at 1503 Franklin Street, Cedar Falls, Iowa. Ethel has been a devoted and loyal helper and to her belongs great credit. She is an active member in both the church and community life. To Mr. and Mrs. Peet has been born one child.

Child.

10-1 Audrey Grace b. June 8, 1918—

GEORGE LESLIE 9-2 PEET

George Leslie Peet second child of George and Ettie Miller Peet was born near Lakota, North Dakota on Septem-

ber 11, 1890. At the age of about seven years he was brought by his parents to Jones County, Iowa where he spent his boyhood in and near Morley and in the vicinity of his mother's birthplace in Greenfield Township.

He attended several rural schools and later entered the high school at Springville. He was a remarkably apt student and always stood well in his classes but his heart was not in the educational field. He loved farm stock and farm life and during his vacation in both grade and high school he spent working for his Uncle Andrew Burroughs and other farmers of the community. Because of his great interest for farm life he did not complete the high school.

On March 4, 1914 he was married to Jennie Marie 9-2* Smith of Springville, Iowa. For years they followed farming life and were for two years in mercantile business. In 1934 they embarked in the hatchery business at Ely, Iowa. By fair and courteous treatment the Peet hatcheries gained the confidence of the public and the business has proved quite profitable from the beginning. The family now lives at 1544 A. Avenue North East, Cedar Rapids, Iowa where they own their home. They still retain their interest in the Ely hatcheries but do not devote full time to it as they did formerly.

Mr. and Mrs. Peet have always had the confidence and respect of their neighbors and relatives. Of high Christian character they are members of the Lutheran Church at Ely, Iowa. They deserve the success that has come to them and may it last for many years to come.

Children

10-2 Merwin S. b. July 11, 1916—d. June 30, 1938.

10-3 Phyllis Ione b. July 22, 1920—

MINERVA ELIZABETH 9-3 PEET

Minerva Elizabeth Peet, third child of George N. and Ettie Miller Peet, was born at St. Johns, North Dakota on November 11, 1892. At the age of four years her parents moved with their family to Jones County, Iowa. She received her education in the common schools and then graduated

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from the Springville High School in 1912. She taught for some time and attended Cornell College at Mount Vernon, Iowa for one year.

On October 18, 1919 Elizabeth was married to Edward C. 9-3* Henn, a farmer living near Wellman, Iowa. The family has always lived on the farm and has been quite successful. They are intelligent, capable, honest citizens who bear the respect of their relatives and friends. They are members of the Methodist Church at Wellman, Iowa and live as well as believe the Christian doctrines of honesty and uprightness. May their prosperity continue. Every community has need of such citizens.

To this couple have been born two children.

10-4 Marcia Louise b. Feb. 1, 1923—

10-5 Margaret Elizabeth b. Feb. 28, 1926—

LULU HILDA 9-4 PEET

Lulu Hilda Peet, fourth child and second daughter of George N. and Ettie Miller Peet was born at St. Johns, North Dakota, October 20, 1894. At the age of two years, she removed with her parents to Jones County, Iowa. She attended public schools wherever her parents lived and graduated from the Springville High School in 1913 as valedictorian of her class. She was always a strong student and a very likable person. After high school she taught in the rural schools for several years.

On June 28, 1916 she was married to Walter Rae 9-4* Zerley, a farmer, and the family has since lived on the home place near Monroe, Iowa. They are members of the Monroe Baptist Church. This very worthy couple command the respect of all their relatives and friends. They are the parents of three children.

10-6 Elise Marilyn b. Jan. 28, 1919—

10-7 Bernard Rae b. April 28, 1924—

10-8 Bernita b. April 28, 1924—d. April 29, 1924.

COLLIS E. V. 9-5 PEET

Collis E. V. Peet fifth child of George and Sarah Ettie

Miller Peet was born January 24, 1897, at Inkster, North Dakota. When a few months old his parents moved to Jones County, Iowa. He attended the rural schools and the high school at Springville, Iowa. In December, 1917, he enlisted in the army and was in the service for seventeen months, being in France when the Armistice was signed. He was mustered out at Des Moines, Iowa, April 4, 1919.

On April 14, 1923, he was married to Marjorie 9-5* Drew of Marion, Iowa, who proved a faithful and cooperative helpmate. They lived in Marion, Cedar Rapids, Springville, and Solon, Iowa. To this union was born one child. Collis died in the Veteran's Hospital, Des Moines, Iowa, June 20, 1938, and was buried at Marion, Iowa. Collis' untimely death left a broken home, grieving relatives, and the world poorer for his going. He was a good son, husband, and father and respected by all.

Child:

10-9 Jean Le Claire, b. July 1, 1924—

THEODORA LOUELLA 9-6 PEET

Theodora Louella Peet was born at Morley, Iowa, March 2, 1903. She spent her girlhood in Springville, Iowa. After graduating from high school she worked as bookkeeper in a local bank for a year. She attended the State University of Iowa for one year and several summers but never received a degree. She started her teaching career at 18 in the grammar room at Lone Tree. The second year she taught home economics. Her third year of teaching was as home economics and Latin instructor in the Wellman High School. After her marriage she taught for 9 years in a rural school, having one or all of her children as pupils all of these years. She also substituted in the Lone Tree primary room on various occasions, making a rather varied experience in the teaching profession. On July 26, 1924, she was married to Ross F. 9-6* Rayner of Lone Tree and they are now living where, on the same farm, they have lived for the 23 years of their marriage. They are the parents of three children.

The Rayner family is an outstanding one of which their

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relatives are proud. Each is a leader in his community. They are prosperous, wholesome, and helpful citizens. May they live to enjoy the comforts of life.

Children:

10-10 Donna Diane, b. Sept. 4, 1925—

10-11 Kenneth Ross, b. Nov. 26, 1926—

10-12 Keith Peet, b. Dec. 25, 1930—

CHILDREN OF IDA MILLER BROKAW

HAROLD FREDERIC 9-7 BROKAW

Harold Frederic Brokaw, the first child of John M. and Ida Miller Brokaw, was born in 1894 at the old Brokaw homestead two miles south of Morley, Iowa. When two years of age his parents moved to a farm south of Lisbon, Iowa, where three brothers and a sister joined him to make a happy family group. He received his elementary education in the rural schools of Cedar County and after completing the eighth grade in these schools completed the course in Lisbon High School where he graduated in 1911. He attended Cornell College the year of 1911-12 rooming and boarding with his cousin, Herbert Peet, under the pleasant and efficient care of their grandmother, Elizabeth Miller, who kept house and cooked for them. He then obtained a teacher's certificate and taught two terms in Cedar County, Iowa. He continued teaching in Albany County, Wyoming, where he had removed with his parents in 1913. In 1917 he enlisted in the army and served for two years with the medical department. In 1921 he entered the Railway Mail Service at Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In 1923, he married Alma B. 9-7* Hill of Verona, Pennsylvania. Since 1929 they and their five children have lived in Garrettsville, Portage County, Ohio.

Harold is a fine Christian man, a good son, a good husband, and a good father. He is loved by his kinfolk and respected by all who know him. The Harold Brokaws are Methodists and active in church and Sunday School work.

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They were happy to have his parents with them for two years from 1943 to 1945.

Children:

10-13 Dorothy Louise, b. 1924—

10-14 Joan, b. 1928—

10-15 David Hill, b. 1930—

10-16 Carol Jean, b. 1932—

10-17 Lana Elizabeth, b. 1936—

RALPH HALLECK 9-8 BROKAW

Ralph Halleck Brokaw, second son of John Milton and Ida Miller Brokaw was born July 7, 1896, six miles southeast of Lisbon in Cedar County, Iowa, on what later became known as the Dolan farm. In 1903 he moved with his family to the Haesler farm four miles southeast of Lisbon where he attended the local country schools until he went to high school in Lisbon. In March 1913, he moved with his family to Rock River, Wyoming, where he worked with his father on an irrigated farm. He also worked in a store and as a ranch hand on the local cattle ranches. He attended the University of Wyoming at Laramie for a time.

On June 26, 1918, he married Edith Annetta 9-8* Dixon who has proved a faithful wife and mother throughout the years. She is the elder daughter of Alvy 9 and Minnie 9 Elting Dixon, pioneer settlers and cattle raisers of the Arlington, Woming, district. Mrs. Dixon died when Edith was a young girl and on her shoulders fell the responsibility of raising her little sisters.

On Aug. 8, 1918, Ralph was inducted into the army during World War I. He served in the 31st Ambulance Co. as a driver. Most of his duty was at Camp Mills, Mineola, N. Y. After his discharge at Denver, Colorado, he worked for his father-in-law on the ranch. Later he bought the Clearwater Ranch at the foot of the Medicine Bow Mountains near Arlington, Wyoming, where they still live. Beautiful and historic, it is home. The overland trail crosses this ranch and there are numerous emigrant graves alongside. Also



RALPH HALLECK BROKAW

legend has it at the exact place the ranch buildings now stand there is lost in Rock Creek a Wells Fargo Express chest containing 80,000 gold coin. At different times men have come with spanish needles and other mystic devices to hunt the treasure but without success. The real business of the ranch is raising fine Hereford cattle.

Ralph is a member of the Lion's Club and has been chairman of the Board of Education at McFadden for nearly a quarter of a century. The family is Methodist. They are excellent people and very worthy of the fine heritage and the good fortune that has been theirs. They are happy, prosperous and successful. We wish them the very best.

Children :

10-18 Leland Dixon, b. Nov. 19, 1919—

10-19 Ralph Stanley, b. July 9, 1928; d. Dec. 4, 1929.

10-20 Howard Milton, b. April 27, 1932—

JOHN MILTON 9-9 BROKAW

John Milton Brokaw, third child of John and Ida Miller Brokaw was born Feb. 10, 1898, on the Dolan farm southeast of Lisbon, Iowa. For six years the family lived on the Dolan farm and then for ten years on the Haesler farm. In 1913 they removed to a ranch at Rock River, Wyoming.

John Milton was graduated from the University of Wyoming with a B. A. degree in the middle 1929, specializing in geology. In March of the same year he went to Tulsa, Oklahoma, where he secured employment with the Pure Oil Company as a geologist. In 1930 they moved from Oklahoma to Texas and have lived in various parts of the state. He has remained with this company ever since and for the past ten years he has held the position of District Geologist for the Pure Oil Company with an office in Houston, Texas. The promotion he has had and the position he now holds join in bearing evidence of John's efficiency, faithfulness, and cooperation. We are proud of the progress he has made.

On May 25, 1929, he married, in Denver, Colorado, Hettie Cathcart 9-9* Coble, third daughter of John Cuthbert 9 and Elise Townsen 9 Coble. Her parents' home was

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in Cheyenne, Wyoming. To this couple has been born one child, John Coble Brokaw, who was born Nov. 13, 1933, at Cheyenne, Wyoming. The young woman who became a part of our clan by this marriage is one of whom we may be proud. Hettie and John Jr. are members of the Episcopalian Church while John Sr. holds membership with the Congregational. We are pleased to have this good family part of the Barnard lineage.*

Child:

10-21 John Coble, b. Nov. 13, 1933—

*Hettie died Dec. 3, 1947.

A. WILLARD 9-10 BROKAW

A. Willard Brokaw, the fourth child of John and Ida Miller Brokaw, was born Nov. 1, 1901, on the Haesler farm southeast of Lisbon, Iowa. He attended the local schools, the high schools in Springville, Iowa, Chico, California, and Santa Ana, California. As a lad he was not well and on the advice of physicians his parents disposed of their Iowa holdings and removed to Rock River, Wyoming, where Willard gradually regained his health. He attended the University of Wyoming from which he graduated with an A. B. degree in 1924. Since then he attended Colorado University, University of Mexico, and Oklahoma University from which institution he received an M. A. degree in modern languages in 1936. He has learned to speak both French and Spanish fluently besides being recognized as an authority in English.

After finishing the University he taught one year at McFadden, Wyoming. He then removed to Shawnee, Oklahoma where he was a teacher in the high school for several years and was then made a principal of an elementary school which position he held for ten years. For the last seven years he has been the principal of the high school in this city of 30,000 population. He is a member of the state text book committee, president of the Mid State Athletic Conferences and president of the Oklahoma Educational Association in 1948-1949. He is a member of the Kiwanis

Club in which organization he has held all the local offices and was elected Lieutenant Governor, 14th Division of the Texas-Oklahoma District. He is a member of the Kappa Sigma Fraternity and the Elks Lodge.

July 6, 1925, he was married to Katherine Lucille 9-10* Davis a charming and intelligent woman of Shawnee who is also a graduate of the University of Wyoming. She has been teaching second grade at Woodrow Wilson School for several years now. She is a member of the Delta, Delta, Delta sorority and the P.E.O. Sisterhood.

The Brokaws are active church workers and Mr. Brokaw is a ruling elder in the Presbyterian church.

That Mr. Brokaw is more than ordinarily successful as an educator needs no other proof than his long tenure at Shawnee and the public responsibilities imposed on him. The family stands very high in the home community and doubtless would in any community in which they chose to live and work. To this marriage one child was born who is a normal healthy girl of eleven.

Child

10-22 Marilyn Katherine b. Sept. 8, 1936—

DOROTHY LOUISE 9-11 BROKAW

Dorothy Louise Brokaw, fifth child and only daughter of Ida Miller and John Brokaw was born Feb. 16, 1903. She attended the grade schools and high schools in Santa Ana and Chico, California and also at Laramie, Wyoming where she graduated. She then taught school from 1921 to 1923. During the last year she attended the State University of Wyoming.

On May 30, 1926 she was married to Robert 9-11* Stouffer who was a city mail carrier in Laramie, Wyoming. He is a man of sterling qualities and efficient in his work. Desiring to return east he exchanged his city mail route in Laramie for a rural one at Wheatland, Iowa. The family moved to Wheatland in May 1936. They are Presbyterians in religion and are very worthy people. She is an excellent home maker and mother. The family is loyal to its people and Mrs. Stouffer's parents are now living with them at

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Wheatland. They are greatly appreciated and popular with their kinsfolk. To Mr. and Mrs. Stouffer have been born two sons.

Children

10-23 John Hartzell b. Aug. 26, 1927—

10-24 Loren Willard b. Apr. 19, 1933—

CHILD OF ESTEL V. MILLER

E. VIRGIL 9-12 MILLER

E. Virgil Miller the only child of Estel V. and Ida Robinson Miller was born at Morley, Iowa January 3, 1910. When old enough, he attended the Morley public schools from which high school he was graduated in May 1927.

From childhood up he was very likeable, open hearted, and generous. Those who knew him enjoyed having him around. He loved his people and was loyal to them. He became a member of the United Brethern Church at Morley when a child. He and his family now attend the Methodist Church at Martelle where they are now living. He is a member of the Knights of Pythias.

On January 21, 1936 he was married to Philomene 9-12* Corinn of Anamosa, Iowa. To this union have been born two children. In a recent letter from one of their uncles, he said "These children are as good as anybody's children need to be" which is a proud sentence to be said about any child.

Children

10-25 Marilyn Mae b. Feb. 11, 1938—

10-26 Ernest Virgil b. Feb. 15, 1939—

CHILD OF KENNETH DUANE MILLER

VIOLA VIRGINIA 9-14 MILLER

Viola Virginia Miller, the only child of Kenneth Duane and Viola Smalley Miller to live beyond extreme infancy, was born December 17, 1919 at Vinton, Iowa.

In 1923 she removed with her parents to Fort Dodge,



Virginia Miller Jensen, Husband John Kenneth Jensen
and Sons John Kenneth Jensen, Jr. and
Kent Douglas Jensen

Kent Douglas bears the same initials—"K. D." by which his maternal grandfather, Kenneth Duane Miller, was generally known. He has already evidenced some of the outstanding characteristics of his grandfather: twinkling eyes, friendly smile, tender heart, and steadfast determination.

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Iowa where she completed her grade school, the Junior High School, the Senior High School, and the Junior College. Her father as superintendent of the city schools had the privilege of signing both her High School and Junior College diplomas.

After completing the Fort Dodge schools she entered the State University of Iowa by which institution she was granted the Bachelor of Arts degree in 1941. Later she did post graduate work in the same institution and in the University of Chicago.

She was well known and popular while a student at the University as is shown by the fact that she was voted one of the six Hawkeye Beauties. This honor includes intellectual strength, social culture, poise, and courtesy as well as physical beauty. The great annual of that year includes a full page photograph of her. She has marked ability in public speaking and dramatic interpretation. She won contests in Junior High School and was leading lady in the Junior College play. She did not specialize in that work in the University but had some recognition as a side line.

In the University she majored in English and following graduation taught that subject in the Lone Tree High School for two years. The following year she had the same work in the Eldora School. She resigned at Christmas time on account of her approaching marriage.

On January 25, 1944 she was married to Capt. John Kenneth 9-14* Jensen, elder son of Henry 9 and Agnes 9 Fiderlick Jensen of Fort Dodge, Iowa, in the army chapel at Camp Polk, Leesville, Louisiana. Capt. Jensen being an officer and the chief Aide to General 9 Grimes of the U. S. Army, the marriage was a military one. Army officers, their wives, and the bride's parents were in attendance with General Grimes occupying the place of honor from the military standpoint.

Later in the summer General Grimes was transferred to Fort Riley, Kansas where Capt. Jensen continued as his Aide. Still later all were transferred to SanJuan, Puerto Rico where General Grimes was placed in command of all

the Antilles. Here they lived in the castle, Casa Blanca, built by Ponce de Leon and his son-in-law. It is the oldest inhabited dwelling place in the Western Hemisphere.

After the war was over Mr. and Mrs. Jensen returned to the States where he finished his senior year at Northwestern University and he is now employed in the Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Company of Chicago.

The family is Methodist and Virginia is a member of the P.E.O. sisterhood and Gamma Phi Beta sorority.

They have two living children and reside at 501 North Northwest Highway, Park Ridge, Illinois.

Children

10-27 HENRY MILLER b. July 29, 1948—d. July 29, 1948.

10-28 JOHN KENNETH JR. b. June 27, 1949—

10-29 KENT DOUGLAS (K.D.) Sept. 2, 1951—

CHILDREN OF JOHN HARVEY MILLER

CALVIN J. W. 9-15 MILLER

Calvin J. W. Miller, oldest child of John Harvey and Pearl Fairley Miller was born on his father's farm five miles northeast of Lisbon, Iowa, October 10, 1906.

His mother died when he was eight years old and his grandmother Eva Fairley moved into the home and helped raise the children.

His father moved to Lisbon, Iowa a few years later and Calvin attended the schools there.

He was married to Mildred 9-15* Larkin in 1929 and they live in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Children

10-30 Calvin Jr. b. Dec. 11, 1930—

10-31 Marilyn b. Sept. 21, 1935—

10-32 Richard b. March 1944—

NINTH GENERATION

JOHN BUELL 9-16 MILLER

John Buell Miller, second child of John Harvey and Pearl Fairley Miller was born on his father's farm five miles northeast of Lisbon, Iowa, November 23, 1910.

His mother died when he was approximately 3½ years old. His grandmother Eva Fairley moved into the home and helped raise the children.

When he was ten years old his father moved to Lisbon and entered business there. Mrs. Fairley moved with them and did the best she could to take a mother's place.

John Buell graduated from the Lisbon High School at the age of 18 years and then started learning the creamery business at the Lisbon co-operative creamery. He worked for this organization 17 years, the last ten of which as its butter maker. In the year 1946 he became partner in the Miller Implement Company at Lisbon and at the present time he and his father are successfully engaged in that business.

John Buell is a happy young man, intelligent and popular. His friends are legion. At the present time he is president of the Chamber of Commerce, a member of the Masonic Lodge at Lisbon, member of the Lisbon school board, and of the Loyal Order of Moose at Iowa City.

On October 13, 1934, he was united in Holy Matrimony to Verna I. 9-16* Hansen then living at Center Junction. She has proved an efficient mother and a faithful wife. To them have been born three children. The family is Methodist in faith and they practice their religion in daily life.

Children

10-33 Mary Janice b. Nov. 15, 1936—

10-34 Jane Marie b. April 11, 1940—

10-35 Jay Buell b. Feb. 15, 1944—

THELMA PEARL 9-17 MILLER

Thelma Pearl Miller, only daughter of John Harvey and Pearl Fairley Miller was born on her father's farm five miles northeast of Lisbon, Iowa, December 14, 1913.

Her mother died before she was two years old and her

grandmother, Eva Fairley, moved into the home and helped care for the little girl.

When she was six years old, the family moved to Lisbon, Iowa where she attended school graduating from high school in 1931. She attended summer school at Cornell College in Mount Vernon, Iowa and enrolled again in the fall. The morning of registration, the banks declared a holiday and she was unable to attend more than the year. This was a great disappointment to her but financial aid was impossible in those days of depression. In the freshman year at college she was selected as one of twelve beauties of the school the judge being Lorado Taft, the great sculptor.

On December 31, 1934 she was married to C. DeMayne Solma 9-17* of Chicago, the eldest son of Clarence 9 and Minna 9 Mitchell Solma. DeMayne attended the schools of Chicago and was graduated from Tilden Technical School in 1927. He was employed by the Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company while he attended school and for which he has now worked for nearly a quarter of a century. He is a member of the Masonic Lodge and they are members of the Southern Community Church of Chicago.

Their home is at 8458 Constance in Chicago and they have two adopted children.

Children

9-17a John De Mayne b. Jan. 31, 1941—

9-17b Nancy Miller b. Oct. 25, 1946—

TENTH GENERATION

AUDREY GRACE PEET

MERWIN S. PEET

PHYLLIS IONE PEET

MARCIA LOUISE HENN

MARGARET ELIZABETH HENN

ELISE MARILYN ZERLEY

BERNARD RAE ZERLEY

JEAN LECLAIRE PEET

DONNA DIANE RAYNER

KENNETH ROSS RAYNER

KEITH PEET RAYNER

DOROTHY LOUISE BROKAW

WILMA JOAN BROKAW

DAVID HILL BROKAW

CAROL JEAN BROKAW

LANA ELIZABETH BROKAW

LELAND DIXON BROKAW

HOWARD MILTON BROKAW

JOHN HARTZELL STOUFFER

LOREN WILLARD STOUFFER

TENTH GENERATION

CHILD OF JOHN HERBERT PEET

AUDREY GRACE 10-1 PEET

Audrey Grace Peet, only daughter of John Herbert and Ethel Romans Peet, was born in Dysart, Iowa June 8, 1918. She received her elementary and high school education in the public schools in which her father served as superintendent and was graduated from the Cedar Falls High School in 1936. While a student in the Junior High School she won the citizenship award and the medal. She was also a member of the high school band. Following her graduation from the Cedar Falls High School she entered the Iowa State Teachers College from which she was graduated in 1940. She then taught English in the Geneva High School for three years and in the Waverly Junior High School for one year.

During World War II she entered the University of Southern California and took a year's training as an occupational therapist. Since then she has held positions in hospitals in Modesto, California, Topeka, Kansas, Santa Fe, New Mexico, and El Paso, Texas. In 1947 she was transferred to the Veteran's Hospital in Boise, Idaho where she became head therapist.

She is a member of the Methodist Church and was very active in literary and dramatic organizations during her high school and college days. She has written collections of poems and stories some of which have been published in the "Purple Pen" a college magazine.

In December 1946 she was married to James L. 10-1* Navarre. He is an accountant. They live in Boise where both are employed. There are no children.

CHILDREN OF GEORGE LESLIE PEET

MERWIN S. 10-2 PEET

Merwin Smith Peet, the oldest child of George Leslie and Jennie Marie Smith Peet, was born July 11, 1916 near Springville, Iowa. He was born with very bad eyes which proved a great handicap to him throughout life and although he received surgical treatment at Rochester, Minnesota and at Iowa City, Iowa his vision was very limited and his

education to the tenth grade. Like his father Merwin was very fond of farm animals and chose to work in connection with farm life. He had a great love for his people and a firm belief in the eternal rightness of his relatives. He was a member of St. John's Lutheran Church at Ely, Iowa. His lack of vision and self assurance made him a retiring person so that he remained throughout life "the boy nobody knew." His death occurred June 30, 1938 from complications of heart and lung trouble. He is buried at Springville, Iowa.

PHYLLIS IONE 10-3 PEET

Phyllis Ione, the second child of George Leslie and Jennie Marie Smith Peet, was born July 22, 1920 near Morley, Iowa. Like Merwin she had eye trouble and after all that science could do she too emerged with vision in one eye and that impaired. Even so she finished high school and about two years of college. She had five years of teaching experience in rural and town schools. Phyllis has had from the beginning a beautiful Christian character and is always willing to do more than her share in any work—public, private, or religious. Those who know her best love her most.

On May 26, 1943 she was married to Alfred L. 10-3* Kurth of Maringo, Iowa. Following his return from the service of his country he joined his father-in-law in the hatchery business at Ely but in May 1947, Phyllis and Alfred purchased a home and hatchery at Calmar, Iowa and removed to that place. They are members of the Lutheran Church at Calmar. They have an adopted child.

CHILDREN OF ELIZABETH PEET HENN

MARCIA LOUISE 10-4 HENN

Marcia Louise Henn, the first child of Elizabeth Peet Henn and Edward C. Henn was born February 1, 1923. She was graduated from the Wellman High School and attended one year of college at Washington, Iowa. She then taught school for several years in the home community. Like all of her mother's family she was an effective teacher.

On August 18, 1945 she was married to Daryl 10-4* Potsander, home on furlough from overseas service in World

TENTH GENERATION

War II. He is a farmer and is in partnership with his father-in-law on the old home place. They are members of the Methodist Church.

Child

11-1 Dee Edward b. Dec. 21, 1947

MARGARET ELIZABETH 10-5 HENN

Margaret Elizabeth Henn, the second and youngest child of Edward C. and Minerva Elizabeth Peet Henn was born February 28, 1926. She graduated from the Wellman High School and attended the State Teacher's College at Cedar Falls, Iowa. She taught school for several years in the home neighborhood where she and her people are highly respected.

On August 18, 1945 Margaret married Howard 10-5* Miller. They live in Wellman and he works for the International Harvester Company. He had planned to be a farmer but was injured in the Philippines during World War II which forced him to give up his earlier plans. The marriage of these two sisters occurred at the same time in a double ceremony. Margaret and her husband are members of the Methodist Church.

CHILDREN OF LULU PEET ZERLEY

ELISE MARILYN 10-6 ZERLEY

Elise Marilyn Zerley, the oldest child of Walter Rae and Lulu Peet Zerley was born January 28, 1919. She grew up on her father's farm and attended the Monroe schools from whose high school she was graduated in 1936. She was an excellent student and was granted national honors. She later graduated from the CCCC Commercial College in Des Moines, then worked in the Automatic Washer Company in Newton and in the Jasper County Savings Bank.

She was married September 17, 1938 to William 10-6* Warrick and they live on a farm near Prairie City. They raise pure bred Duroc hogs.

They are the parents of two children.

11-2 Patricia Ann b. Feb. 24, 1943—

11-3 William Bernard b. May 8, 1947—

BERNARD RAE 10-7 ZERLEY

Bernard Rae Zerley only son of Walter Rae and Lulu Peet Zerley was born, April 28, 1924. He grew up on his father's farm, attended the Monroe public schools from which high school he was graduated in 1942. He was a national honor student. During the war he served in the army forces for 1½ years—14 months of which was overseas. After the war he returned home and farmed with his father who is a breeder of pure bred Duroc hogs. He is a clean young man and with his parents, his sister and her husband belongs to Monroe Baptist Church.

On September 4, 1949 he was married to Lavon 10-7* Pearson, deputy county treasurer of Knoxville near which town Bernard is engaged in farming.

CHILD OF COLLIS E. V. PEET

JEAN LE CLAIRE 10-9 PEET

Jean Le Claire Peet, the only child of Collis E. V. and Marjorie Drew Peet was born at Cedar Rapids, Iowa, July 1, 1924. She attended school at Marion, Springville, Cedar Rapids, and Solon from which school she was graduated in 1942.

On June 5, 1947 she was married to James J. 10-9* Pavelka of Solon who has a lime and gravel truck hauling at Martelle and Solon. Before her marriage Jean ran a beauty parlor in Martelle, Iowa but she closed this business November 1, 1947.

CHILDREN OF THEODORA PEET RAYNER

DONNA DIANE 10-10 RAYNER

Donna Diane Rayner, first child and only daughter of Ross and Theodora Peet Rayner was born at Riverside, Iowa, September 4, 1925. She attended the Lone Tree public schools and was graduated from the Lone Tree High School in 1943. She was married May 29, 1945 at Waco, Texas to Dale 10-10* Brinkmeyer who was then in the Army Air Corps. They now live in Ames where Dale is studying Veterinary Medicine and Diane expects to receive her degree with a Home Economics major.

TENTH GENERATION

KENNETH ROSS 10-11 RAYNER

Kenneth Ross Rayner, second child of Ross and Theodora Peet Rayner was born at Riverside, Iowa, November 26, 1926. He attended the Lone Tree Public Schools and with his sister was graduated from the Lone Tree High School in 1943, their cousin, Viola Virginia Miller, being a member of the faculty.

During World War II Kenneth joined the Army Air Corps but was not called to active service until April 1, 1945, nearly a year later. He was honorably discharged Nov. 21 of the same year.

He and his father are members of the same American Legion Post, his father having served 4 years in the Mexican Border trouble and World War I, about nine months of that time being served in France.

Kenneth is now living at home but farming 80 acres for himself.

KEITH PEET 10-12 RAYNER

Keith Peet Rayner, third and youngest child of Ross and Theodora Peet Rayner was born at Iowa City, December 25, 1930. He attended the Lone Tree public school and was graduated from the high school there in 1948. He is farming on his father's farm.

CHILDREN OF HAROLD F. BROKAW

DOROTHY LOUISE 10-13 BROKAW

Dorothy Louise Brokaw, eldest child of Harold Frederic and Alma Hill Brokaw was born in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania on Oct. 20, 1924. When five years of age she moved with her parents and baby sister, Joan, to Garrettsville, Ohio. Two more sisters and one brother were born making the same size family as that of her father. Here she grew to young womanhood in the intimate atmosphere and wholesome environment of a small town of the Western Reserve. She completed the courses of the public schools in 1942 and in 1946 graduated from Baldwin-Wallace College. In Sept. 1946, she married Ernest 10-13* Jakab, a veteran of World War II. They live in an apartment on the

Jakab farm near Garrettsville. He is employed at the General Tire Co. in Akron.

Child

11-4 David Ernest b. Dec. 10, 1947—

WILMA JOAN 10-14 BROKAW

Wilma Joan Brokaw, second child of Harold Frederic and Alma Hill Brokaw, was born in Allegheny Co., Pa., on Aug. 25, 1928. The following year she moved with her parents and 5 year old sister to Garrettsville, Ohio where she has grown to young womanhood. She graduated from Garrettsville High School in 1946 and from Mt. Union College at Alliance, Ohio. She is teaching English and French in Vienna High School near Warrey, Ohio.

DAVID HILL 10-15 BROKAW

David Hill Brokaw, third child and only son of Harold Frederic and Alma Hill Brokaw, was born in Garrettsville, Ohio on Sept. 4, 1930. As the lone male in a family of numerous sisters he seems to have held his own pretty well. He is a sophomore at Hiram College and has adhered to the tradition of his Miller great-uncles in being a lover of athletic games and a member of various teams of the school. He plans to study forestry at Colorado A and M.

CAROL JEAN 10-16 BROKAW

Carol Jean Brokaw, fourth child of Harold Frederic and Alma Hill Brokaw was born in Butler, Pa. on Oct. 27, 1932. She lives with her parents in Garrettsville, Ohio and is a sophomore in the high school. She has been cheer leader and active in other school actiivties. She plans to take nurses training at St. Luke's Hospital in Cleveland, Ohio.

LANA ELIZABETH 10-17 BROKAW

Lana Elizabeth Brokaw, youngest child of Harold Frederic and Alma Hill Brokaw, was born in Garrettsville, Ohio on Oct. 3, 1936. Her first name is a recurring one in several generations of the Brokaw family and her second name the same as her great grandmother Elizabeth Miller.

TENTH GENERATION



HOWARD MILTON BROKAW

She is said to resemble her grandmother Ida Brokaw with her dark eyes and hair and her vivacious mien.

The Brokaw children exemplify a musical heritage from both sides of the house all being better than average singers.

All of them are members of the Methodist Church.

**CHILDREN OF RALPH HALLECK BROKAW
LELAND DIXON 10-18 BROKAW**

Leland Dixon Brokaw oldest child of Ralph Halleck and Edith Dixon Brokaw was born at Durham, California on November 19, 1919. He lived on the ranch at Arlington, Wyoming and attended public and high school at McFadden, Wyoming, four miles from his home. He attended the University of Wyoming until called into the service in 1942. While in the army he took Army Specialist training at Leland Stanford University, taking courses in psychology. He received his degree from the University of Wyoming early in 1943. He became a psychologist with the Army Air Corps, serving first at Santa Ana, California and later at San Antonio, Texas. After his discharge he continued his work with the Air Corps, also attending the University of Texas at Austin, where he received his M.A. degree in September 1949. He was married on October 22, 1945 to Helen Grace 10-18* Myers of Schulenburg, Texas. They have no children. They are presently living at Austin, Texas.

HOWARD MILTON 10-20 BROKAW

Howard Milton Brokaw, third and youngest child of Ralph Halleck and Edith Dixon Brokaw was born April 27, 1932 at Laramie, Wyoming. All his life has been spent on his parent's fine cattle ranch near McFadden, Wyoming. Here he has enjoyed the care free life afforded in roaming the prairies and climbing the beautiful mountains at their very door. He attended the public school at McFadden, graduating from high school as valedictorian in May, 1950. He has enrolled in the agricultural college of the University of Wyoming where he will study veterinary medicine.

TENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF DOROTHY BROKAW STOUFFER

JOHN HARTZELL 10-23 STOUFFER

John Hartzell Stouffer, oldest child of Dorothy Brokaw and Robert Stouffer, was born Aug. 26, 1927 at Santa Ana, California. He went to school in Laramie but graduated from the Wheatland, Iowa high school in 1945. He is an athlete and now a student at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa. He has high ideals and we predict for him a good future.

LOREN WILLARD 10-24 STOUFFER

Loren Willard Stouffer, second and youngest child of Dorothy Brokaw and Robert Stouffer, was born April 19, 1933 at Laramie, Wyoming. He attended school at Laramie and is now a high school student at Wheatland, Iowa. He is a likeable boy with high ideals.

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THE MILLER FAMILY

Or

MICHAEL MILLER

And

HIS DESCENDANTS

PREFIX

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MILLER AS A SURNAME

Among the early peoples were those who made a living by grinding grain as one of the steps in its preparation as a food. Those who were performing this service at the time names were being fixed acquired occupational surnames indicating the work they were doing. In different languages the names differed in spelling and pronunciation but the meaning was the same in all—a grinder of grain. In English the name was Miller and in German it was Mueller or Müller.

In America many of the varying forms have been anglicized into Miller. Our immigrant ancestor was German and his name was Müller but succeeding generations spell the name Miller. This particular modification involved more change in spelling than in pronunciation. The surname Miller is occupational in origin and our forebears by that name were German in blood.

INTRODUCTION

THE PENNSYLVANIA DUTCH EUROPEAN BACKGROUNDS

At the end of the first century of the Christian Era Rome was the world's great political power. Her authority had been gradually extended until she was master of all the lands bordering the Mediterranean Sea. Western Asia, northern Africa and southern Europe accepted mandates issued from the seven hills on the Tiber. Spain was a Roman province and all western Europe as far east as the Rhine including the Isle of Briton, had been overrun by Imperial legions and their people forced to acknowledge allegiance to the Roman State.

East of the Rhine and north of the Alps lived a hardy race of people very different from the Romans. They were Aryan in race and Teutonic in blood. Of their origin very little is definitely known. They seem to have come from farther east although they had been in Europe for many centuries.

These Germanic people were made up of many separate tribes, each bearing its own name and following its own particular leader. Occasionally a number of tribes would unite to achieve some particular purpose in war and then separate again when the struggle was over. Sometimes under the stress of necessity or accident several tribes would permanently unite into a larger and more formidable one.

Before Rome had established her authority over western Europe a number of these Germanic tribes had crossed the Rhine and taken up residence in that area. Most of them had maintained their tribal identity by driving the natives out or absorbing them. The Visigoths had thus taken over the Spanish peninsula and a large part of what later became southwestern France and there set up their kingdom. The Burgundians had appropriated a considerable area in what subsequently became southeastern France and there main-

tained the Burgundian Kingdom. A group of Lombards (longbeards) had crowded into northern Italy where they were eventually absorbed but even so they bequeathed many of their tribal names, customs, physical and mental characteristics to the subsequent population of that district. Northern Italy was different and better for their coming. The best that Italy has since produced has come from that infusion.

As Rome grew in strength she had extended her boundaries so as to include all the territory west of the Rhine. The Germanic tribes already west of the river were incorporated in the empire but to prevent further tribal migrations into her territory Roman authorities sent detachments of soldiers to build and garrison a line of forts along their eastern frontier.

The tribes still east of the Rhine who were thus fenced out included: The Jutes who lived in the north part of the Denmark peninsula, the Angles who lived just south of the Jutes between the Baltic and North seas, the Saxons living south of the Angles and the Franks still farther south and west. Farthest south of all and living between the Franks and the Alps was a great tribe called the Alamanni. The areas occupied by these various tribes were indefinite and unstable but their general locations were as above indicated and shown on the accompanying map. There were other tribes too but for the purposes of these pages need not be discussed here.

Each of these tribes needed more territory to provide for their growing populations and besides they were continually harassed by other tribesmen just east of them. Hard-pressed from the rear these Teutons greatly resented the Roman interference with their westward migrations. Their kismen had settled west of the Rhine. Why not they? This was especially true of the Alamanni. The other tribes farther north had found it possible to spread northward and westward by sea as well as by land but the Alamanni had no place to go. Southward were the impassable Alps, eastward fierce tribes pressed them furiously, northward their war-



WESTERN EUROPE DURING THE FIRST CENTURIES OF THE CHRISTIAN ERA WHEN ROME WAS STRUGGLING TO KEEP THE GERMANIC TRIBES EAST OF THE RHINE RIVER.

like Frankish kinsmen barred the way, and to the west the Romans had shut the door.

Driven by their needs the Alamanni again and again attempted to force their way into west-lying lands. Furious battles were won by them, great spoils were taken and territory was temporarily taken over but for each victory there was a subsequent defeat and they lost what they had so dearly acquired. For generations the struggle continued with little permanent change resulting.

By 400 A. D. the Roman Empire had passed the zenith of its power. It no longer possessed the vigor to preserve intact its farflung border lines. The Roman soldiers were called nearer home to defend the seat of empire and the garrisons of the empire's outlying borders were greatly weakened or altogether withdrawn.

The Germanic tribes east of the Rhine and especially those farthest away from Rome began to find it possible to encroach westward into areas long forbidden. The Angles and Saxons crowded westward along the coast, crossed into Briton and so peopled that island that it came to be known as Angle-land and eventually as England. From the loins of these tribesmen came the great Anglo-Saxon race from whose civilization has come so much that is good.

The Franks likewise found relatively little resistance and extended their domains to the west and south until they occupied the north half of modern France.

The Alamanni were less fortunate. They were still hedged in by the Alps on the south and their land-hungry, fierce-fighting, fellow tribesmen both east and north. Besides their homeland was located so near the heart of the Empire that the Roman armies still refused their passage. Fighting as only brave men of heroic mold can fight they still found their expansion relatively slow and at great cost in men and goods. Even so, as the Roman strength waned the Alamanni gradually enlarged their holdings until by 495 A. D. they occupied a territory extending from the middle of modern France eastward to about straight south of where Berlin now is. North and south they controlled a territory of about two hundred miles in width. On page twenty, volume four of

Gibbons' "The Roman Empire" the author in writing of the year 496 A. D. makes the following statement. "From the source of the Rhine to the conflux of the Main and the Moselle (about 250 miles) the formidable swarms of the Alamanni commanded either side of the river (Rhine) by right of ancient possession or recent victory." The same author further states that "They had spread themselves into Gaul over the modern province of Alsace and Lorraine." Following the fall of the Roman Empire in the west (476 A. D.) the land of the Alamanni was larger than the present state of Pennsylvania and the brave people seemed about to realize their long-time dreams of land enough and the fatherhood of a great and independent nation. But the evil genius that seemed forever to thwart the Alamanni's territorial aspirations continued to dog their foot-steps. The Franks who had met little resistance in the north and west had grown rapidly in numbers and strength and were crowding their way southward on the heels of the retiring Romans while still holding their ancient areas along the Rhine north of the Alamanni. Maddened by the restraints so long maintained by the Romans and now taken over by the Franks they refused to brook the interference and girded themselves for the fray. In 496 the Alamanni moved north into Frankish territory toward Cologne. Clovis, King of the Franks, gathered a great host to do them battle and the two armies met at Tolbiac where "the two fiercest nations of all the Germans" staked their national existence on the outcome. The struggle was terrific and prodigious feats of courage and valor were performed by both sides but finally the fortunes of war turned in favor of the Franks. The King of the Alamanni and his people were driven back with terrible slaughter. As the prize of victory the Franks took over all of the land of the Alamanni west of the Rhine but the Alamanni were allowed to continue in possession of their territory east of the Rhine but subject to the government of a line of hereditary dukes who were in turn subject to the will of the Frankish Kings.

Never again did the Alamanni regain an independent national existence but they did maintain their tribal identity within rather definite geographical boundaries for centuries.

INTRODUCTION

Their tribal customs and institutions continued in operation and their basic characteristics as a people continued to mark them as a distinct and worthy people. Politically they ceased to dominate but in the cause of individual economic and religious freedom they subsequently played a role worthy of and possible to only those of noble ideals and heroic activity.

During subsequent centuries the political territory of the Alamanni was gradually reduced by the bargaining of those who acquired control over them but the people themselves continued to live in these areas and their descendants still occupy the German speaking part of Switzerland and a large part of southern Germany including the Duchy of Wurtemberg, the Bishopric of Strassburg, most of the Palatinate, Baden, Pfalz, Bavaria, Hesse and Swabia. Among the modern cities among the descendants of the Alamanni may be named: Mannheim, Saarbrücken, Zweibrücken, Lucerne, Strassburg, Heidelberg, Augsburg, Stuttgart, Zurich, Berne, Langnau, Zug, Ulm, Kappel and many others.

THE ALAMANNI THEIR ORIGIN

The Alamanni tribe, as the name implies, was made up by a coalition of a number of still earlier tribes. These included the Hermunduri, Bucinobantes, Juthungi, Leutientes and Suebi. The first named furnished the largest element in the new tribe. The last named joined the confederation considerably later but brought a very influential element to it. In later times the whole tribe was sometimes called Suebi and it was from this name that developed the modern Swabia or Duchy of Swabia.

The Alamanni tribe played so prominent a role during the earlier centuries of the Christian era that their name came to stand for all the German groups in the language of the neighboring nations. The Romans word for German was *Aleman*; the Spanish *Aleman*, the Italian *Alemagne*, and the French *Alemands*.

The Alamanni was a nation of able warriors. It was

they who carried on the continuous struggle with the Romans. Again and again they defeated the disciplined soldiery of that empire.

In appearance the Alamanni were striking. The Roman historian, Tacitus, described them as "a race of pure blood unmixed with other races." He declared them to be. "A multitude of men of the same make and form found in all; eyes stern and blue, yellow hair and huge bodies. In battle vigorous in only the first onset." They wore the skins of wild animals for clothing. In Tacitus' time they had not yet settled down to agricultural life. They raised small crops but lived largely on the milk, cheese and flesh from their herds and from hunting.

The Alamanni had their faults. They were immoderate eaters and drinkers who loved war and games of chance. Even so they were a chosen people. They possessed many superior traits which helps to explain their subsequent achievements in the affairs of men. They held women in the highest reverence. Tacitus wrote, "their married state is a life of affection and is kept pure." They revered truth and fidelity and were courageous without limit. They possessed a proud spirit of individual liberty and a high, stern regard for man as such. This last trait exerted a powerful influence to bring about the age of individual freedom and democratic government. As a people they were serious, earnest, imaginative, and fair minded which made them fit mediums for the bearing of a peculiarly meaningful Christianity, centuries later when they came in contact with that faith.

The foregoing brief but somewhat detailed statement about the Alemanni has been made (1) to call attention to a great people who because of the handicaps of geography and environment were prevented from fathering any recognized modern nation and (2) because the Alemanni were (for the most part) the forebears of the "Pennsylvania Dutch." Incidentally they were not Dutch and they had maintained their separate identity nearly two thousand years and later sent their courageous sons and daughters to people one of America's greatest colonies. The descendants of this virile and noble Germanic tribe of Allemanni still peo-

INTRODUCTION

ple southern Germany and northern Switzerland as well as a large part of the great state of Pennsylvania. Every state in our nation is blessed by the presence of fine citizens who might trace their blood stream back to the Allemain. To be proud of this origin is to be proud of strong and courageous people who gave their best to a needy world. Let us no longer appear apologetic about our Pennsylvania Dutch ancestors.

FIRST GENERATION

MICHAEL MILLER

MICHAEL 1-1 MILLER

The Millers were Pennsylvania Dutch. This does not mean they originated in Pennsylvania or that they had any Dutch blood. The so-called Pennsylvania Dutch came to Pennsylvania from the Rhine valley and northern Switzerland. They were German in background, traditions, and blood. They were later called Pennsylvania Dutch because they lived in Pennsylvania and because they told their English speaking neighbors they were Deutsh (the German word for German) but were misunderstood to say Dutch.

Beginning soon after 1700 they came to this country in great numbers because they had been so long persecuted economically, politically and religiously by those in control of the provinces from which they came. They were farmers and what they wanted in this country was farm land, as little to do as possible with government and the privilege of worshipping God according to their own consciences. Their sullen seeking for these privileges was often misunderstood by those having different background but the so called Pennsylvania Dutch lived on and they and their descendants constitute a very large and important element in American civilization.

Few people realize in these days the extreme difficulty with which people crossed the Atlantic Ocean 200 years ago. The ships in which they came were wooden and not too well constructed. They were wind blown and the time it took to cross the ocean varied very greatly depending upon the direction of the winds or its absence. Six to eight weeks was not an uncommon period for these people to spend upon the high seas. Many, many of them died and were buried at sea. But those who reached these shores were of a sturdy yeomanry type that stood exceedingly well the privations and hardships of frontier life and whose children's children still bear the characteristics of their forebears on the Rhine.

Michael Miller was our immigrant ancestor and accord-

ing to the best information now available he and others on their ship came from Zurich, Switzerland. How long they were on the high seas we do not know but we know Michael and his friends reached Philadelphia in 1717. Michael had with him a little son named Jacob. It is possible the mother found her final resting place in the angry seas.

This group of people settled on good farm land just west and northward of what afterward became the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. Michael lived on 170 acres just north of what is now the great highway No. 30 connecting Philadelphia, Lancaster and York with the western areas. Michael seems to have disposed of this 170 acres and to have acquired 500 acres farther north adjacent to that of Anthony 1-1a Kneicely and surrounded by others of his friends.

For a second wife Michael married Barbara 1-1* Kneicely, the daughter of Anthony 1-1a. They were the parents of seven children who carved from the wilderness homes for themselves.

Michael may have been much older than his second wife or he may have died young due to the extreme hardness of life which he lived. He died in 1739 leaving his family of young children to the care of his wife who seemed to be an excellent manager as she held the family and the property together for 40 years. A copy of Michael's will is given below. It is apparent he could not write as he makes his mark to this important paper but his name had the German form Müller although all subsequent generations spelled it Miller.

In 1742 or 43 Barbara married Frederick 1 Woolslegel but there were no children by this marriage. Woolslegel died but Barbara continued to live on and to manage her affairs until 1777 when according to her will she died in extreme old age. That she was a vigorous and positive character is shown by the fact that she cut off one of her sons in her will because of things he had said and because he had not been good to her. A copy of her will is hereto attached. Thus far we have not found the last resting place of Michael or Barbara. Below is a list of Michael's children. Something of the history of each of these children is available but it is

FIRST GENERATION

the purpose of this writer to record only the direct line of descent.

By 1stwife 2-1 Jacob

By Barbara 2-2 Michael

2-3 David

2-4 SAMUEL

2-5 Elizabeth

2-6 Christian

2-7 Barbara

2-8 Maudlin

MICHAEL MILLER'S WILL

Written March 23, 1737

Proved August 20, 1739

Recorded in Book A, Vol. 1

In the Name of God Aman, the 23 Day of March. In the year of our Lord 1737, in the County of Lancasteor. Formormor being very sick and weak in body but of Parfect mind and memory thenks be Givean ounto God therefore Calling ounto mind the mortality of my Body and knowing that it is apointed for all man ons to Dy, Do mak and attan this my last will and Testament thos is to say prisinpolly ond first of all I give and recommeant my soul unto the Hands of God thet gave it and for my Body I recommond it to the Earth to be Bereyed Christen Lick ond Descand monnor ot the discation of my Executors nothing Douting bot ot the gonarol resurracton I shol recve the sam agan by tha mythy pour of God ond as trusting those goods, as that wearwith it has pleased God to Bles me in this Life.

I give unto my Bleloved wif Barbara the half of all my Estats and Afacts ond the rest haf to my Childrains ond my Son Jacob to hof Equale Shear with the rest of my Children Nammed and willed Beqeathed retifying Confirming this and no other to be my last Will and Testament. In witness, whereof I haf here ount set my hand and Seal this Day and year above riten.

Signed, Seled, Published, Pronounced and Declared by

the sad M. M. is Mickel Mileors Marck as his last Will and Testamont in the Prosencc of ous the subscribers—

Jacob 1 Brubacher

Christion 1 Stoneman

John 1 Dehuf

Jacob 1 I. S. Shelly

Lancaster Co.: Aug. 20th Ano. Dom. 1737. Then personally appeared Christian Stoneman and Jacob Shelley, two of the witnesses to the within written will and on their solemn affirmation according to Law Declared they were present and saw and heard Michael Miller, the Testator sign, seal, and declare the within will to be his last will and testament and that at the Doing thereof, he was of sound mind, memory and understanding to the best of their knowledge.

Coram Sa: Blunston 1 D. R.

Be it Remembered that on the 20th day of Aug. Anno. Dom. 1739 the last will and Testament of Michael Miller Deceased was proved in duo form of Law and Administration with the will of the said Deceased. Annexed was granted unto Barbara Miller, administrix, there being no Executors appointed by will. She having first given Bond well and truly to administer the Deceased estate and bring an inventory thereof, into Registers office in Lancaster County, on or before 20th of Sept. next, And also to render an acc't of said administration on or before 20th of Aug. 1740. Given under the seal of said officer.

Sa: Blunston Dep. Reg.

BARBARA 1-1* MILLER WOOLSLEGEL'S WILL

April 1, 1771, Barbara Miller of Hempfield Twp., Lancaster Co., Pa., being of high age makes her will.

Heirs

Elizabeth 2-5 Wolgemuth and Abraham 2-5*

Barbara 2-7 Wolgemuth and Samuel 2-7*

Christian 2-6 Miller

Michael 2-2 Miller

FIRST GENERATION

Magdalena 2-8 Bossler

David 2-3 Miller

SAMUEL 2-4 Miller

(Apparently she forgot the step-son Jacob.)

Christian was to have 200 lbs. more than the others because he took good care of her.

Samuel Wolgemuth was to receive but one shilling because he sold his share contrary to her wish and advice. The fellow who bought it had no use of it either.

Son Christian Miller	}	Exec.
Neighbor Jacob 1 Nave		

Christian 1 Kil hoffer	}	Witnesses
John 1 Kauffman		

April 14, 1772. She made a codicil ordering David to pay 24 lbs. he owed her to Barbara's children and then cut him off with one shilling because he and his people had shown her no love and because David had said that she in selling her estate sold his land. (Same witnesses). Feb. 21, 1777. Letters testamentary were granted to Christian Miller and Jacob 1 Neff to the estate of Barbara Woolslegel.

SECOND GENERATION

SAMUEL MILLER

SAMUEL 2-4 MILLER

Samuel Miller was one of the younger children of Michael and Barbara Kneisley Miller. He was born during the decade beginning 1730—probably during the latter half of that decade. By inference we know he grew up amid the hardships of pioneer life and that his life in common with other young men of his time was one of hard work and privation.

He was married by 1758 and seems to have been living in York county at that time. His wife has been reported as Magdalena Wiley but since Wiley is an Irish name and the Irish and Germans had little to do with each other we suspect that she may have been Magdalena 2-4* Mily or Meili a name common among the Germans of that section at that time. This I had hoped to determine during my next visit to Pennsylvania.

In the early 1760's Samuel sold his one eighth of his father's estate to his mother. He later, after his mother's death but just when we do not know, migrated with his family to Rockingham county, Virginia, where a number of his mother's people had already settled. He bought land two miles west of Harrisonburg in 1782 and more land in 1785 but whether or not these were the first purchases the writer does not at this time know. Probably they were.

The old Miller home two miles west of Harrisonburg is an imposing brick house which must have been by far the finest in that section. In earlier years there were slave quarters but these have long since disappeared. This house or a part of it was probably built by Michael 3-2 Miller, the son of Samuel, who lived and died there.

Samuel died in about 1789 at the approximate age of 50 and was buried on the home farm. Within a stone fenced inclosure in an open field is the small cemetery in which Samuel and his wife, his son Michael and his wife and other kinfolk of that period are buried.

When the writer visited the old home about 1927 we



Oldest known Miller residence in America, about 100 years old. Probably built by Michael Miller, Jr., some two miles out from Harrisonburg, Rockingham County, Virginia

SECOND GENERATION

were courteously received and shown about the premises. The one occupying the place took from a door a hand made iron latch and a woodenpeg coat hanger and gave them to me. During the Civil War the armies of the North and South skirmished about this area and the old home was set fire but the occupants managed to put the fire out before much harm was done. The burned place is easily to be seen but the old house will be able to serve for another century those who choose to live there.

That Samuel was successful financially is evidenced by his will by the terms of which he gives to his children generously. The administrators, Samuel 2 Kratzer and Abraham 2 Brenneman, sold some of Samuel Miller's land in 1790 to Christly Miller. The estate was finally settled in 1803. Perhaps this was at the time of the widow's death or at the time the youngest children became of age.*

My reasons for the changed order of birth include the following. I have an old manuscript in which Christian 3-1 Miller, surely one of the oldest sons of Samuel, declares his wife to have been born in 1762 and their marriage to have occurred in 1785 in York county, Pa. He must have returned there for the girl he had known in earlier years. Moreover David 3-9 and Elizabeth 3-10 seem to have been the youngest children instead of the oldest ones. In old court house records at Harrisonburg is the statement that David 3-9 the son of Samuel Miller was married to Elinor 3-9* Clark in Virginia in 1803 and that Elizabeth 3-10 Miller the daughter of Samuel Miller was married to Joseph 3-10* Heistand in Virginia in 1804. This leaves little doubt in my mind that

*J. C. 2 Miller wrote a small book entitled Samuel Miller and his Descendants. J. C. was a descendant of Samuel but not in our particular branch. This book was published by the F. J. Heer Printing Co., Columbus, O., in 1912. His inferences about the ages of Samuel's children were, I believe, based on insufficient evidence. I am not sure about the order of birth of all of Samuel's children but the list as given above is more nearly correct than the one presented by the earlier writer. In this book J. C. Miller gives much valuable information about certain Ohio branches of the family but did not know about and therefore did not include in his book our branch of the family. The writer of this book proposes to supplement what the earlier author recorded but will confine himself pretty largely to his own branch of the family.

these children were the youngest children of Samuel Miller instead of the oldest as surmised by J. C. Miller.

Samuel Miller and Magdalena his wife were the parents of ten children and the order of their birth more nearly as quoted below.

3-1 CHRISTLY MILLER, 1760

3-2 Michael Miller, 1764

3-3 Abraham Miller, 1766

3-4 Barbara Miller, 1768

3-5 John Miller, 1770

3-6 Anna Miller, 1771

3-7 Samuel Miller, 1773

3-8 Magdalena Miller, 1775

3-9 David Miller, 1777

3-10 Elizabeth Miller, 1780

THIRD GENERATION

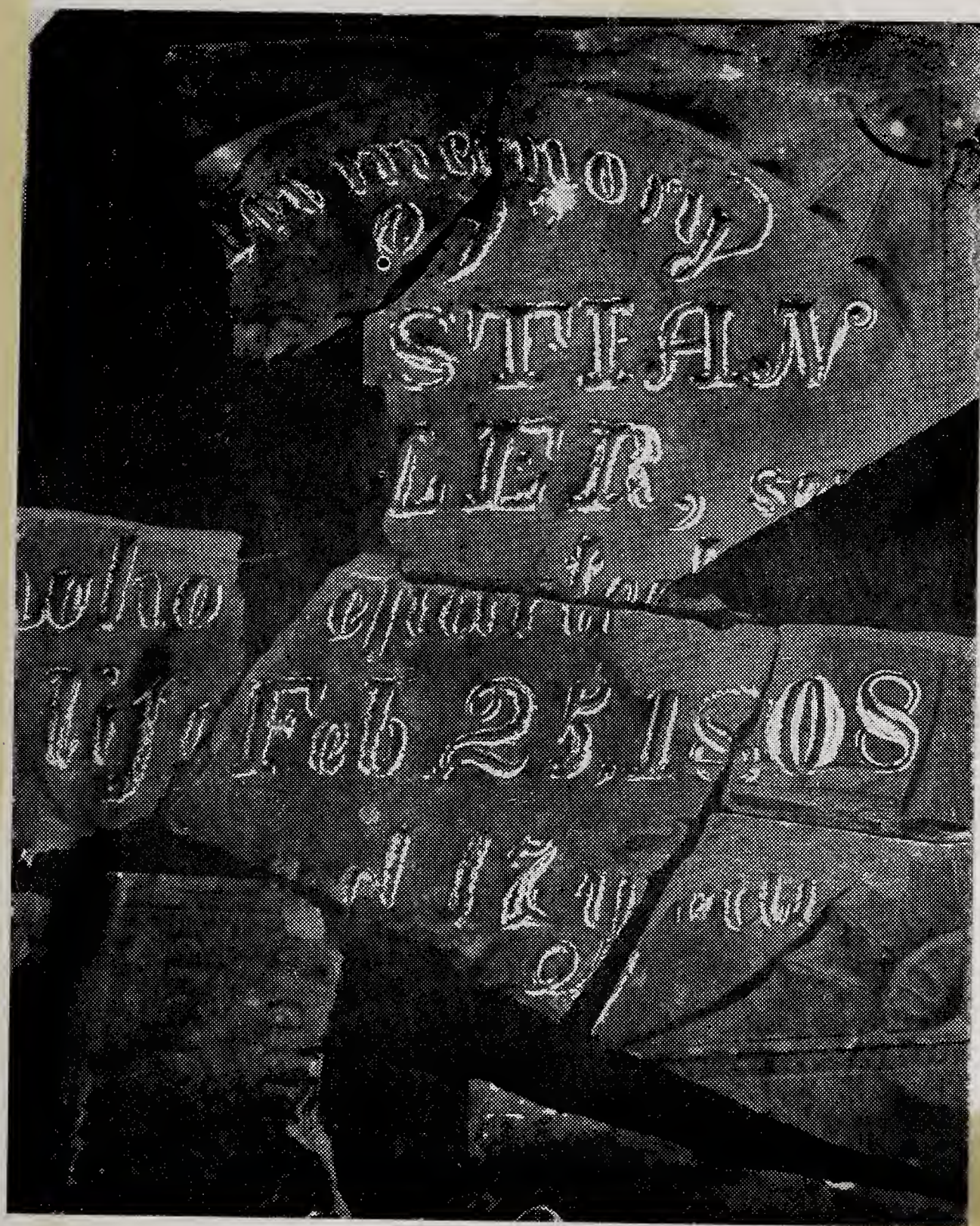
CHRISTIAN MILLER

Grandchild of Michael Miller

CHRISTIAN 3-1 MILLER

Christian Miller, the oldest son of Samuel and Magdalena Miller, was born in York county, Pennsylvania, in 1760. At the age of 19 or 20 years he migrated to Rockingham county, Virginia, with the rest of his family. He returned to York, Penn., in 1785 and the writer has an old manuscript in German, written by Christian in which he says that he and Elizabeth 3-1* Leib were married May 24, 1785, and were given a child on Sept. 10, 1786, to whom they gave the name of John. This marriage took place in York county, Penn., but they returned to Virginia to live where all of their children were born.

He too seems to have been a successful farmer but without good health and from the records in Virginia we know that he bought lands either of his father or adjoining his father's land in 1785. In 1806 he sold his farm to his brother-in-law, Martin 3 Kaufman, and with his family removed to Fairfield county, Ohio, where some of his relatives had already gone. Here he acquired a farm some four miles northeast of Lancaster adjoining that of Henry 3 Keller. Through this farm ran a small stream called Pleasant Run. His house was of logs near a spring on the north side of the creek. The old buildings he erected are now gone. However, the old home was one of that peculiar type which carried the heavy overhanging porch across the front. One of the old residents still remembered it and described it to me. One of Christian's sons later acquired the old home farm and a two story rectangular brick house was erected on a considerable elevation on the south side of the creek. This son was Christian 4-3 junior the father of Elisha 4-3a and George W. 4-3b Miller who came to Iowa. He was also the grandfather or great grandfather of Dr. Charles Christian 3 Miller, whom I had the pleasure of meeting when in Lancaster county. Dr. Miller was a highly respected educator who was president for a time at Lima College and later Superintendent of Public Instruction for the state of Ohio.



Remnants of tombstone of Christian Miller, 1760-1808

THIRD GENERATION

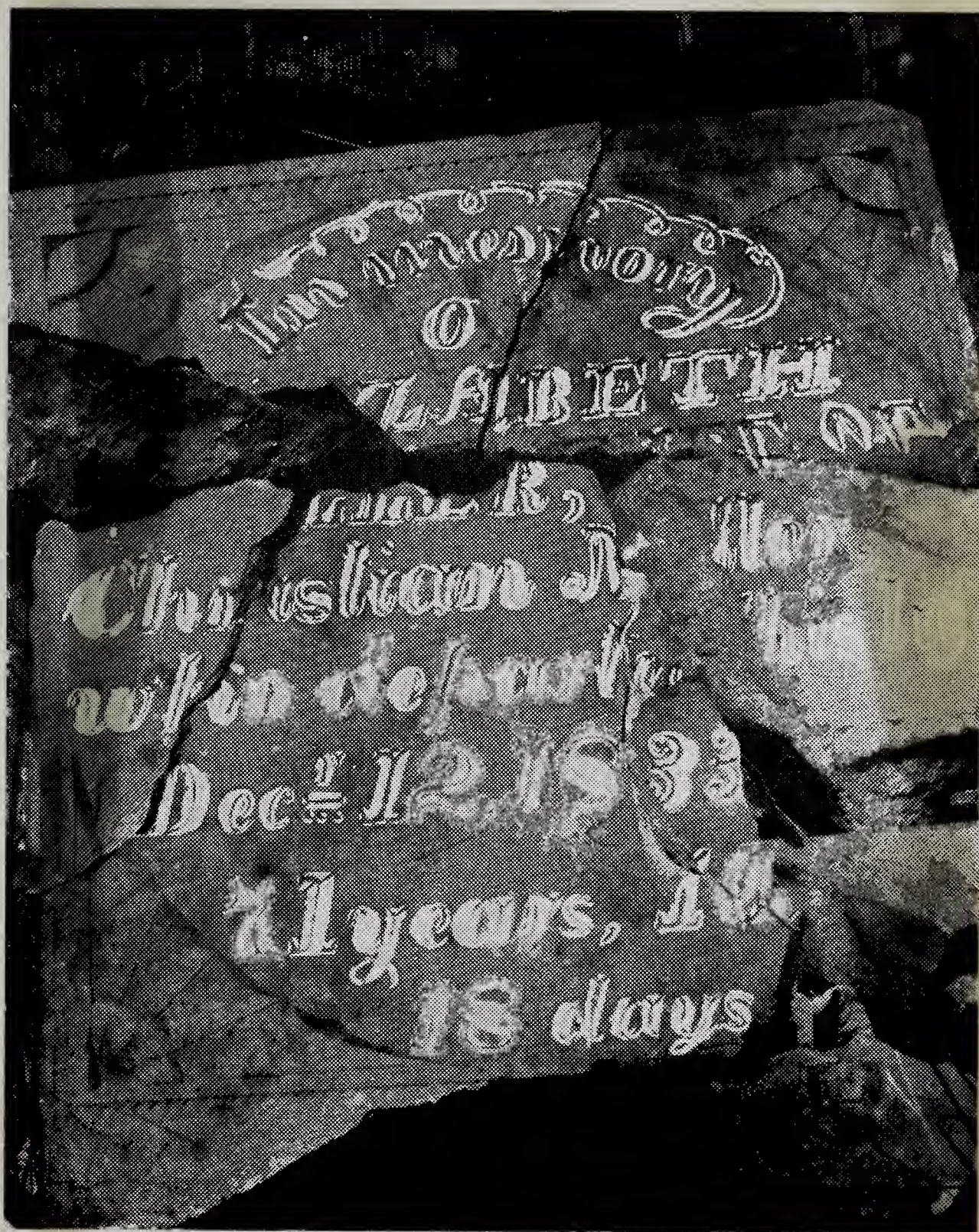
None of this data was known to J. C. Miller and is not recorded in his book.

Christian 3-1 Miller, Sr., lived only two years in Ohio. He was buried east of the old home on a rising knoll of ground on the banks of Pleasant Run that flowed through the Miller and Keller homesteads. This burial yard was located across the road from Christian's home farm on land belonging to his brother-in-law John 3 Buch (Book).

I found this cemetery after much difficulty as many years ago some one had removed the stones and began farming this early cemetery. An old man in his eighties told me where to look for it and said that when he was a boy the old cemetery was grown up to briars and underbrush and that he went there to hunt rabbits. He remembered that some of the stones bore the name of Miller but said he "The stones have been removed. I think they were thrown over the brow of the hill for they have been raising corn on this place for at least 25 years."

Armed with shovel and pick axe I went to the place described and there found many tombstones most of them badly broken. After hours of hard work I managed to piece together the marble monument of Christian Miller who died Feb. 25, 1808, in the 48th year of his age. From the same source I unearthed the tombstone of his wife Elizabeth 3-1* Leib Miller who lived on until Dec. 12, 1833. Thus was learned the burial place of these early forebears. The exact spot we shall never know but approximately we have already learned. A picture of these old tombstones I hope to include in this volume.

Elizabeth Leib Miller and her large family continued to live on the old home place. She died in 1833, 25 years after her husband's departure. One of her sons whose given name was also Christian acquired the homestead from the other heirs. This Christian was the father of George W. Miller and Elisha Miller who came to Iowa and settled in Greenfield township, Jones county. A substantial brick



Remnants of tombstone of Elizabeth Leib Miller 1762-1833

THIRD GENERATION

house replaced the old log one many years ago. This house still stands unshaken by the passage of time.*

From an old manuscript which Christian wrote with scrupulous care we have the record of his marriage and the birth of his children. The old paper is now disintegrating but I am including a photostatic copy of it hoping to preserve the record made by this early pioneer. An English translation is appended.

Children:

4-1 John Miller, Sept. 10, 1786, married Catherine 4-1* Miller, Nov. 1, 1792

4-2 Rev. Abraham Miller, June 2, 1788-April 3, 1873, mar-

*One of our New England forebears was foreman on a jury that condemned a man and his wife to death for witchcraft. In fact, only a few generations ago it was common belief that certain mortals were in some way under the control of super normal spirits. Sometimes these supernormal spirits were evil and through their subjects worked injury to other people. Sometimes these spirits were good and by contacting them the individual with whom they worked possessed supernormal knowledge or power. They could foretell the future or render impotent power ordinarily exercised by others. In New England this phenomena was called witchcraft. In Pennsylvania the ones who exercised this power were conjurers and there were booklets called conjurer's book in which were given the formula for the stopping of blood, etc. The writer knows such a formula in German that was used for generations to stop the flow of blood.

When I was a small child and played about on the floor in the room where my grandmother sat, she used to tell interesting stories. Among others I remember she used to say "You know Pappy 3-1 Miller had a gift. He went to town one day and they put him in jail. When it came night he told them he had to go home but they wouldn't let him. After a while he said 'Well, if I can't go home can I have my conjure book?' and they brought him his conjure book. He read out of it and then said some words in a low voice. The doors of the jail opened up and Pappy Miller walked out and went home. They couldn't stop him and that night your grandfather was born." I wasn't curious then but now I know the Miller with the gift was Christian Sr. and the scene of this story was Harrisonburg, Va.

N. B. If pressed as to why they put him in the jail in the first place she would reluctantly say "I guess he drank too much that day."

Another story she told was "You know Pappy Miller had a gift. He came home from the woods one day and a young deer was following him. Great tears rolled down the poor deer's cheeks. When Mammy Miller saw this she said 'Christian, you must not treat the poor animal so. It is wrong. It is a sin.' Pappy Miller didn't like that very well. He snapped his fingers. The young deer turned and ran back into the forest and we never saw that deer any more."

16. Elizabeth haben wart gaboheren. Son-
 ntag. 15. April. 1583. Elizabeth hat
 haben 30. 3. 2. g. 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 83

Family Record kept by Christian Miller, 1760-1808

THIRD GENERATION

ried Aug. 7, 1814, Elizabeth 4-2* Burton, July 4, 1794-
Dec. 23, 1862

4-3 Christian Miller, Jr., Apr. 19, 1790-Sept. 16, 1872,
Married Martha 4-3* Strawn, 1792-1862.

4-4 Magto Luhna Miller, April 23

4-5 Elizabeth Miller, Nov. 4, 1794

4-6 Samuel Miller, Nov. 4, 1797-Dec. 11, 1820

4-7 Rev. JACOB MILLER, Dec. 3, 1799-July 16, 1881,
Mary Keller 4-7* Miller, Aug. 12, 1803-Dec. 23, 1895

FOURTH GENERATION

JACOB MILLER

GREAT GRAND CHILD OF MICHAEL MILLER

JACOB 4-7 MILLER

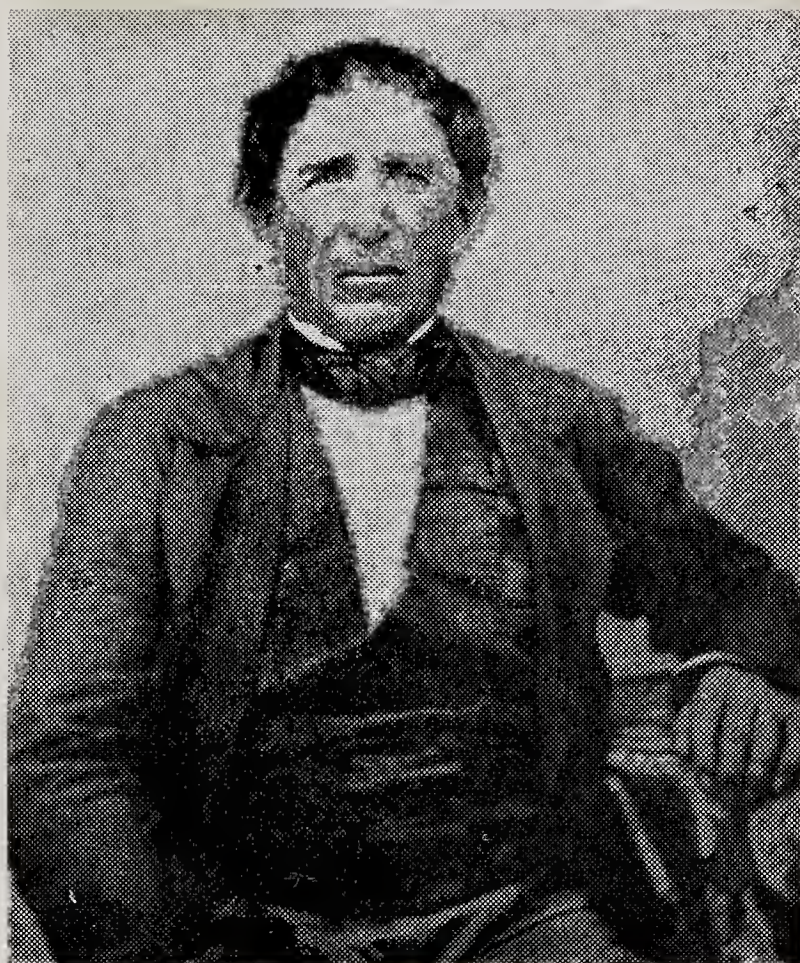
Jacob Miller, the youngest child of Christian and Elizabeth Leib Miller, is here given special attention because he was the grandfather of many who are interested in the genealogy of the family including the writer.

Jacob Miller, the youngest child of Christian and Elizabeth Leib Miller was born Dec. 3, 1799* two miles west of Harrisonburg, Virginia. When he was seven years old his parents removed to Ohio where the father died in 1808 leaving the widow (50 years of age) with her youngest nine and her oldest, John, twenty-two.

As was the custom, each son learned what his parents knew about farming and was also taught some trade, the products of which he could exchange for the products of other trades which he could not grow on his farm lands. Jacob learned black smithing and throughout all his subsequent life kept his forge aglow to do the necessary work on the home farm and for neighbors.

The farm of Christian Miller Sr. joined that of Henry Keller. Young Jacob Miller fell in love with Mary 4-7* Keller, youngest daughter of Henry Keller. This arrangement did not suit some of the Keller family. When grandmother was in her nineties she used to tell us children how her older brother Dan 4 urged that she give up Jacob Miller. He said to her, "If you won't marry that little black Miller I'll give you a hundred dollars, but I didn't keer, I married him anyhow and I aint never been sorry." In later years the disapproval ceased to exist and all were very friendly again. In fact Daniel 4 Keller and his wife made a trip to Ohio to

*In the reproduction of the old manuscript the record of Jacob's birth is very dim but with a magnifying glass it can be read on the manuscript itself.



REV. JACOB MILLER

FOURTH GENERATION

Iowa to visit his youngest sister and her husband whom he had learned to admire and respect.

Jacob and Mary Keller Miller (B. Aug. 12, 1803) were married in 1823. For a time they lived in Stark county, Ohio some distance from the old homestead where their oldest son Elias Vandemark was born. They then removed to four miles west of Lancaster in Fairfield county near Jacob's older brother Abraham. Here their next eight children were born and they continued to live, Jacob supervising the farm and carrying on the blacksmith trade.

In 1835 he was converted and joined the United Brethren church and very soon began to preach in the local church not far from his Ohio home. The old church still stands and near it the community burial ground where some of the relatives still rest.

In 1841 Rev. Jacob Miller (for such he had become) came to Yellow Forks, Jones county, Iowa, now known as Olin. He preempted farm and timber lands northwest of there about two miles east of the present village of Morley. This continued to be his home as long as he lived. Having the land selected and the preemption papers filed he returned to Ohio. In the fall of 1843 his oldest son Elias Vandemark, 19 years of age, a farmer by practice and carpenter by trade came from Lancaster, Ohio, to Yellow Forks, Jones county, Iowa, to make ready for the coming of the rest of the family. During the fall and winter he plowed the open prairie to make ready for a crop the following spring and he built a log house just north of where the old spring bubbled from the hillside very near where subsequent residences were built and where buildings for the old homestead still stand.

In the spring of 1844, Rev. Miller, his wife and eight younger children arrived at their new home on the frontier. The land was good and wild game plentiful and the Miller family lacked little of the necessities of life. In 1845 Benjamin Huber the tenth and youngest child arrived in the new home. Rev. Jacob Miller continued to direct farming operations and follow the trade of the blacksmith. He was a vigorous man and whatever he did he did with vigor,



MARY KELLER MILLER

whether it was preaching the gospel or disciplining his family.

In recent paragraphs we have spoken of Jacob Miller as Rev. Jacob. He became a minister of the gospel in 1835 and did some preaching in Ohio. After coming to Iowa, Rev. Miller did a great deal of preaching. He was what is known as a circuit rider and he had circuits which he covered week ends and would go from place to place preaching the gospel. He probably preached more at what has long been known as the Green Church near his farm in the edge of what is known as the big woods but his circuit took him into several counties and appointments on his circuit included Tipton, Mechanicsville, Mt. Vernon, Lisbon and Muscatine. The writer has a pair of saddle bags which Rev. Miller used in his journey over the circuits. One year he received \$40.00 as his year's salary. Grandma used to tell with disgust how her husband went a long way to preach a funeral sermon and was given a three cornered neckerchief for his service.

He was strong of conviction and outspoken in his sentiments. He was born in Virginia and for many years slave quarters stood on the old homeplace. He truly believed that the black man was intended by the Almighty to be the servant of the white. It was a matter of religious conviction with him and when the war came on he expressed his sentiments that way even in the pulpit. After a time the church fathers removed his name from membership in the church which he had so ably assisted and for which he had sacrificed much. Even so it seems he did not become embittered but continued to contribute to the support of the church and to officiate at weddings and funerals and other places when requested to do so. His children did not take the church's action so tolerantly and a number of them withdrew from the church permanently.

Rev. Jacob Miller died in 1881 at the age of 81 years and was buried in the cemetery of Center Chapel or what was earlier called the Green Church where he himself had so often preached and buried the beloved of other folk. His faithful wife Mary Keller Miller lived until Dec. 23, 1895. She spent the greater part of her last years in the

home of her oldest son, Elias Vandemark. She was the youngest of her father's family and lived longer than any of his other children being 92 years of age.

Rev. Jacob Millers were the parents of ten children, all of whom lived to maturity.*

- 5- 1. Elias Vandemark, b. Feb. 22, 1824, d. Mar. 26, 1893
- 5- 2. Joseph H., b. June 12, 1825, d. Feb. 27, 1898
- 5- 3. Sarah M. (Hutchinson), b. May 22, 1827, d. June 10, 1900
- 5- 4. Levi Keller, b. Oct. 31, 1828, d. June 10, 1917
- 5- 5. Rhoda M. (Grauel), b. Oct. 5, 1831, d. Oct. 16, 1875
- 5- 6. Elizabeth M. (Muck), b. July 6, 1833, d. Nov. 9, 1908
- 5- 7. David William, b. Apr. 1, 1836, d.
- 5- 8. Amos Graham, b. Jan. 19, 1839, d. May 28, 1900
- 5- 9. Jacob Winters, b. July 1, 1841, d. Sept. 16, 1907
- 5-10. Benjamin Huber, b. Aug. 10, 1845, d. Mar. 9, 1911

It is the plan to divide the book now into ten different sections giving a section to the life of each of these ten children. In the making of these ten divisions we shall begin with the oldest child and proceed to the youngest. We fear however that we shall not be able to learn very much about some of these branches, but in any case any family has incomplete treatment it will be because the necessary data proves unavailable.

*These dates are incorrectly given in "The Descendants of Henry Keller."

CHILDREN OF JACOB MILLER

ELIAS VANDEMARK Section I

JOSEPH H. Section II

SARAH M. Section III

LEVI KELLER Section IV

RHODA M. Section V

ELIZABETH Section VI

DAVID WILLIAM Section VII

AMOS GRAHAM Section VIII

JACOB WINTERS Section IX

BENJAMIN WINTERS Section X

Great, great grandchildren of Michael Miller

SECTION I

FIFTH GENERATION

ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER

and his

DESCENDANTS

ELIAS VANDEMARK 5-1 MILLER

Elias Vandemark Miller, the oldest child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born in Stark county, Ohio, Feb. 22, 1824.* He was named for Rev. Elias Vandemark 5 a prominent and very popular United Brethren minister in Ohio at the time of his birth.

When still a small child his parents moved to Fairfield county, Ohio, four miles west of the present city of Lancaster. Here he grew to maturity and learned the carpenter trade. That he was a trusted son is evidenced by the fact that when he was 19 years of age he was intrusted with the responsibility of coming to Iowa and preparing a home for his parents and younger brothers and sisters.

In 1848 on Jan. 13 he was married to Susanna 5-1* Grauel by whom he was the father of four children. The mother died Sept. 24, 1855, when these four children were very young and for a second wife he married Elizabeth 5-1* Barnard on Nov. 25, 1856, by whom he was the father of nine more children. He met his second wife at Judge 5 Mudgetts, a judge of the courts at Anamosa and was married to her by the judge. At the time of this second courtship Elias was a candidate for the legislature and ran much ahead of his ticket. He was a Democrat in politics and gave much unpaid service to his party. At the time Horace 5 Boise was elected governor Mr. Miller was offered the state office of dairy commissioner but age and infirmity already creeping upon him caused him to decline the position offered.

He belonged to a family with its background in Virginia. Most of his father's family and many of his neighbors believed in slavery but Elias decided that at all cost the Union must be saved. Consequently he enlisted in the Union army with the great disapproval of some others. One of his brothers said to him "Elias, we hope you'll give up your

*Proof of this statement is to be found in his army enlistment papers the Keller genealogy notwithstanding.



1st Lieutenant Elias Vandemark Miller

idea of joining the army and fighting for the niggers." Elias tried to explain the difference between believing in slavery and preservation of the Union but seemingly was not successful. On further protest by the brother, Elias said "You and I are brothers. I'm going to war. I may not come back. Let us part as brothers ought to part. I do not want my children to be ashamed of me." The old papers giving something of his war record, the writer is preserving in a small hand bag which father carried with him as he traveled about. During the service he became First Lieutenant and near the end of the war was appointed Captain but through the ponderous movements of army red tape and as brother George told me through the chicanery of some others he never actually received the commission. He belonged to Crocker's Iowa Brigade and took part in the battles of Shiloh, Corinth, Vicksburg, Iuka, Atlanta, Ezra Church and Bentonville, N. C., always upholding the honor of the army and the Union to which he had sworn allegiance. He and those under him took part in Sherman's march to the sea and then on to Washington at the end of the war. In Washington the army marched with weary steps down Pennsylvania avenue and were reviewed by the President at the Capitol building. 'Twas a proud day. Elias had a new uniform most of which has been lost but of which the writer still has a piece of the beautiful broadcloth. He wore at his side a silver plated sword, beautiful in design and make up. This sword is now in the possession of Elias' youngest son John H. Miller of Lisbon, Iowa.

It was on the march to the sea that 1st Lieut. Miller came in possession of some of the prized heirlooms of the family. During the daytime, the soldiers straggled on with a good deal of freedom and seemingly with the attitude that to the victor belongs the spoils. They took many things from the old homesteads of the south. They cut up fine carpets for saddle blankets for their horses and appropriated anything else they wanted. One day the mistress of a particularly fine mansion sent servants to the officers of the army asking that protection be given to her home and household goods. First Lieut. Miller and four soldiers were armed and sent with instructions to protect the property of this widow.

This was done to the great satisfaction of the widow who gave to 1st Lieut. Miller a small silver tumbler which I believe is now in the possession of Emma Paulk who lives in California.

It was on this devastating march that several private soldiers came in one night with a rather generous supply of silver in their pockets which they had stolen from some rich plantation. That night by the camp fires they gambled with the silver as stakes. As sometimes happens one soldier won most of the loot. The next day was a hard march and the totter of silver grew weary of his ill gotten load and toward evening sold the whole of it to 1st Lieut. Miller for two dollars. Miller in turn managed to send the silverware home which was used in his home until mother broke up housekeeping. This silver included three sets of six each of heavy silver forks, two solid and one plated. These forks were given to three of the daughters who in turn distributed them to their children. The rest of the silver consisted of odd pieces, a number of which were spoons, one butter knife and one old time server. This I understand was distributed among some of the sons. The writer has an odd spoon, a butter knife, and the server. We trust this silverware will be so kept that its identity will not be lost.

Before, during, and following the Civil War the stealing of farm stock was common.* There seemed to be organized groups who carried on this nefarious business. To combat this and at the same time to obey and enforce the law, the Anti Horse Thief Association was formed. This

*The writer well remembers when a young lad riding with his father on a road running straight east from the old corners just south of Brookside farm. We were a trifle more than two miles east of this corner when I noticed two great trees which had long since lost their leaves and smaller branches and their bark having gone left them as great white sentinals standing alone in the midst of a plowed field. I said to my father, "I should think they would take those old trees out of there so they could farm that land." To this my father replied "I guess they stay there on account of a superstition of the owners." I then asked "What superstition?" To this my father replied "Some years ago there were two men accused of stealing horses and they were being on trial when some of the men took the law in their own hands, seized the accused and drove them out in a wagon to this place. They put ropes about the men's necks, tied the other end to those trees and drove away. I guess that is why they still stand there so alone."

organization was made up of the substantial farmers of the community and their intention was to enforce obedience to the law. Four calves disappeared from the farm of John 5 Foreman who lived a couple of miles south of Morley, Iowa. The association became active, found the calves in Jefferson county in the possession of a man by the name of Potter 5 who said he bought them of one by the name of Bob 5 Johnson who lived neighbor to Foreman. The evidence seemed so conclusive that they arrested Johnson but the defense was so effectively declared and maintained that they were unable to prove his guilt. In turn he sued seven members of the organization for defamation of character. These men were John Foreman, Jacob 5 Foreman, G. W. Miller, Abraham Miller, Elias Miller, David 5 Fall and Hiram 5 Keller. This case began in the early 70's, dragged in the courts for approximately 20 years. An old cartoon published during the period shows the plaintiff and defendants as a group of calves having grown poor and dejected and a group of lawyers as other calves having grown fat and sleek. Whatever may have been the truth, the defendants believed that some of the lawyers kept the case alive in court for their own profit rather than for the achievement of justice. This experience combined with other unfortunate experiences and the loss of his property caused 1st Lieut. Miller to become a broken and dispirited man long before his time.

First Lieut. Miller spoke only German until he was 20 years of age but he learned English so thoroughly and spoke it so clearly that no one would suspect he had ever spoken anything else. He was a man of superior intelligence, outstanding integrity, and wholly fearless. For more than 30 years he was elected justice of the peace and for many years assessor of his home district. In those days being justice of the peace meant far more than it has in more recent years. A man was brought before Justice Miller as a horse thief. The accusers were certain of their case. They gave their testimony and demanded his punishment. Justice Miller acquitted the accused. So bitter was the feeling against Miller that for three months his life was in danger and he did not leave his home after dark. Then it was that the man actually guilty of stealing the horse was

found and proved guilty. Squire Miller's action was then as heartily approved as it had been condemned before and never again was his integrity questioned.

First Lieut. Miller died March 26, 1893, and was buried in the home lot at the Forest Chapel church. His faithful wife lived on for 31 years doing her duty by her children, forgetting whatever bitterness of the past she may have shared.

Children of Elias and Susanna Miller:

- 6- 1. Thomas Jefferson, b. Feb. 16, 1849, d. July 9, 1910
- 6- 2. Anna Mary (Burroughs), b. Aug. 17 1850, d.
- 6- 3. George G., b. Aug. 29, 1852, d. Mar. 15, 1935
- 6- 4. Felicia Elvira (Paulk), b. June 9, 1854, d. Nov. 4, 1921

Children of Elias Vandemark and Elizabeth Barnard Miller:

- 6- 5. Orraloois Pocahontas, b. Sept. 18, 1857, d. Sept., 1874
- 6- 6. Sarah Ettie (Peet), b. Mar. 12, 1860, d. Mar. 6, 1936
- 6- 7. Henry Halleck, b. Sept. 4, 1862, d. Aug., 1888
- 6- 8. Charles Leslie, b. Apr. 18, 1866, d. Nov. 30, 1907
- 6- 9. Ida Belle (Brokaw), b. Feb. 24, 1869, d. Nov. 13, 1948
- 6-10. Estel V., b. Oct. 29, 1871, d. May 22, 1929
- 6-11. KENNETH DUANE, b. Mar. 18, 1875, d. Jan. 28, 1948
- 6-12. Walter Leland, b. Sept. 3, 1879—
- 6-13. John Harvey, b. Dec. 16, 1882—

SECTION I

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER

CHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
SUSANNA GRAUEL MILLER

THOMAS JEFFERSON MILLER

Thomas Jefferson 6-1 Miller, the oldest child of Elias Vandemark Miller and Susanna Grauel Miller, was born in Greenfield Township, Jones county, Iowa, Feb. 18, 1849.

He attended the rural schools and worked on the home farm. About 1870 he migrated to Portsmouth, Shelby county, Iowa, where he made his home on a farm until the time of his death which occurred July 9, 1910.

He was married to Emma 6-1* Bucher who died Jan. 28, 1917. No children were born to this union but the home was happy and widely appreciated for its genial hospitality.

ANNA MARY 6-2 MILLER

Anna Mary Miller Burroughs, the second child of Elias V. and Susanna Grauel Miller, was born in Jones county, Iowa, Aug. 17, 1850. Here she grew to womanhood and taught school in the public schools of the county. On Feb. 22, 1870, she was married to Andrew 6-2* Burroughs, a farmer. They spent most of their married life on the farm but in later years, built themselves a fine home in Morley, Iowa, where they resided the rest of their lives. To this union were born nine children.

7-1. Alonzo N., b. Dec. 13, 1870—

7-2. Arthur K., b. June 23, 1873, d. Apr. 4, 1947

7-3. George H., b. Dec. 5, 1874—

7-4. Thomas Oscar, b. Aug. 19, 1876—

- 7-5. Ernest V., b. Apr. 10, 1878, d. Nov. 26, 1921
- 7-6. Hugh, b. Jan. 5, 1880, d. July 20, 1880
- 7-7. Charles C., b. July 5, 1882, d. Sept. 15, 1882
- 7-8. Elvira Ruth, b. Aug. 27, 1883, d. June 1, 1909
- 7-9. Roger, b. June 30, 1888—

GEORGE GRAUEL 6-3 MILLER

George Grauel Miller, the third child and second son of Elias Vandemark and Susanna Grauel Miller, was born in Greenfield township, Jones county, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1852. He attended the public schools and worked on the home farm. On Feb. 15, 1883, he was married to Syddie 6-3* Mershon at Mechanicsville, Iowa. Their married life was spent on a farm near Harlan, Shelby county, Iowa, until Jan. 29, 1922, when the good wife was called to her eternal home. He died on March 15, 1935.

Children:

- 7-10. Fred Earl, b. Dec. 4, 1883—
- 7-11. Clyde Everett, b. Apr. 7, 1890—
- 7-12. Eva Hester, b. Nov. 12, 1891, d. Oct. 12, 1918

FELICIA ELVIRA 6-4 MILLER

Felicia Elvira Miller, fourth child of Elias Vandemark and Susanna Grauel Miller, was born June 9, 1854 in Jones county, Iowa. She received a common school education in Jones county and on Jan. 28, 1873, was married to John William 6-4* Paulk at the home of her parents in Jones county, Iowa. He was born near Hamburg, Germany, Jan. 12, 1848. They began housekeeping on a Jones Co. farm, but in August, 1874, moved to Shelby Co., Iowa. Here they bought a farm and resided until 1890, when they moved to Harlan, Iowa. In October, 1919, they moved to Los Angeles, California. They were members of the First Congregational church in Harlan and of the Democratic Party. Felicia Elvira died Nov. 4, 1921, and was buried in the Rosedale Cemetery in Los Angeles Nov. 8, 1921. Six children were born to this couple.

SIXTH GENERATION

- 7-13. Laura Lucinda, b. Sept. 19, 1874—
- 7-14. Ida Estella, b. July 14, 1876—
- 7-15. Emma Ione, b. Sept. 2, 1880—
- 7-16. Gertrude Anna, b. Sept. 2, 1883—
- 7-17. Charles Everett, b. Sept. 27, 1887—
- 7-18. Esther Elvira, b. Sept. 22, 1895—

CHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
ELIZABETH BARNARD MILLER

Their record may be found in PART 1, the BARNARD section of this book.

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SECTION I

SEVENTH GENERATION

GRANDCHILDREN

of

ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER

GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
SUSANNA GRAUEL MILLER
CHILDREN OF ANNA MARY MILLER BURROUGHS

ALONZO N. 7-1 BURROUGHS

Alonzo N. Burroughs, first child of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Burroughs, was born Dec. 13, 1870. He was married Feb. 26, 1902, to Kate 7-1* Stover and they have spent their lives farming in Jones county, Iowa. They are members of the United Brethren Church and belong to the Democratic Party. To this union one child was born.

Gladys 8-1 who is a teacher in the public schools.

ARTHUR K. 7-2 BURROUGHS

Arthur K. Burroughs, the second child of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Miller Burroughs was born June 23, 1873, and grew to manhood on the farm. On Feb. 15, 1900 he was united in marriage with Elva 7-2* Zimmerman. In 1919 he moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He dearly loved flowers and for 20 years he worked as a gardener caring for the flowers on the Douglass estate. He was an active member of St. Pauls M. E. Church in Cedar Rapids. On April 4, 1947, Arthur passed away at the home of his daughter in Marshalltown, Iowa, and was buried April 7 in Oak Hill cemetery in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. One child was born to this union.

8-2. Esther, b. Feb. 27, 1901—

GEORGE H. 7-3 BURROUGHS

George H. Burroughs, third child of Andrew C. and

Mary Miller Burroughs, was born Dec. 5, 1874, and grew to manhood on the home farm. On Feb. 25, 1902, he was united in marriage with Clara 7-3* Andre. He has been a successful farmer but has retired and is living in Mechanicsville, Iowa. They are members of the M. E. Church. To this union one child was born.

8-3. Ione Burroughs, b. May 28, 1908—

THOMAS OSCAR 7-4 BURROUGHS

Thomas Oscar Burroughs, fourth child of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Miller Burroughs, was born Aug. 19, 1876, and grew up on the home farm. He entered the show business and was for a time on the Hawaiian Islands and later in India where he resided for a number of years. Recently he has returned to the United States where he is now living.

EARNEST VANDEMARK 7-5 BURROUGHS

Earnest Vandemark Burroughs, the fifth child of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Miller Burroughs, was born April 10, 1878, and grew to manhood on the home farm. He became a contractor and builder and on June 30, 1904, was married to Goldie 7-5* Mershon. On Nov. 26, 1921, Earnest died at the age of 43 years. They were members of the United Brethren Church and in politics were Democrats.

ELVIRA RUTH 7-8 BURROUGHS

Elvira Ruth Burroughs, the eighth child and only daughter of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Miller Burroughs, was born Aug. 27, 1883, in Jones county, Iowa, and grew up on the home farm. For a number of years she was not well and on June 1, 1909, death came to her relief.

ROGER Q. 7-9 BURROUGHS

Roger Q. Burroughs, ninth and youngest child of Andrew C. and Anna Mary Miller Burroughs was born June 30, 1888, and grew to manhood on the home farm. On May 4, 1911, he was married to Cora 7-9* Chissman. Two children were born to them.

SEVENTH GENERATION

8-4. William, b. 1915—

8-5. Ruth, b. 1917—

CHILDREN OF GEORGE GRAUEL MILLER

FRED EARL 7-10 MILLER

Fred Earl Miller, the oldest child of George Grauel and Syddie Mershon Miller, was born on the home farm near Harlan, Iowa, on Dec. 4, 1883. On Nov. 30, 1910, he was married to Hazel 7-10* Green. They live on a farm near Harlan and have two children:

8-6. Herald Edmond, b. Dec. 19, 1911—

8-7. George Franklin, b. Aug. 7, 1916—

CLYDE EVERETT 7-11 MILLER

Clyde Everett Miller, second child of George Grauel and Syddie Mershon Miller, was born April 7, 1890 at Harlan, Iowa, and grew to manhood on the home farm. On Dec. 22, 1915, he was married to Addie 7-11* Kern. They reside in Shelby, Shelby county, Iowa, where Mr. Miller manages an oil station. They have two children:

8-8. Lowell, b. Nov. 4, 1916—

8-9. Naomi, b. May 28, 1920—

EVA HESTER 7-12 MILLER

Eva Hester Miller, youngest child and only daughter of George Grauel and Syddie Mershon Miller, was born on the home farm at Harlan, Iowa, on Nov. 12, 1891. She attended the public schools and married Mr. 7-12* Hamilton. On the 12th of October, 1918, she passed away. The family lives in Omaha, Nebraska. Two children were born to this union:

8-10. Mildred, b. 1911—

8-11. Naomi, b. 1914—

CHILDREN OF FELICIA ELVIRA MILLER PAULK

LAURA LUCINDA 7-13 PAULK

Laura Lucinda Paulk, first child of John William and Felicia Elvira Miller Paulk, was born in Lincoln township, Shelby county, Iowa, Sept. 19, 1874. She was graduated from the Harlan High school and on July 6, 1898, was married to Charles Willis 7-13* Oakes at the home of her parents in Harlan, Iowa. He is the son of Elisha 7-13a David Oakes, born in Michigan June 13, 1845, and Jennie 7-13a Combs Oakes, born in Ohio May 27, 1842. They were members of the First Congregational Church at Harlan and Republican in politics. She is a member of the Eastern Star and he is a Mason and member of the Eastern Star. They reside on a farm near Kirkman, Iowa, where their six children were born.

8-12. Charles Willis Jr., b. Dec. 12, 1900

8-13. Harold Paulk, b. Jan. 30, 1903—

8-14. Leland Franklin, b. May 7, 1906—

8-15. George Russell, b. June 29, 1909—

8-16. Laura Hazel, b. Sept. 24, 1912—

8-17. Jennie Grace, b. Mar. 6, 1918—

IDA ESTELLE 7-14 PAULK

Ida Estelle Paulk, second child of John William and Felicia Elvira Paulk, was born on a farm six miles southwest of Harlan, Iowa, on July 14, 1876. She graduated from the Harlan High school and attended Teacher's Training school after which she taught in the rural schools of Shelby county. On Dec. 7, 1899, she was married to John Clemons 7-14* Gingery at the home of her parents in Harlan, Iowa. He is the son of Lewis 7-14a Gingery and Cyлина Howard 7-14b Gingery. Ida and John are members of the First Congregational Church and are Democrats. He is a Woodman. They have one child.

8-18. Gladys Marie, b. Feb. 10, 1901—

EMMA IONE 7-15 PAULK

Emma Iona Paulk, the third child of John William and Felicia Elvira Miller Paulk, was born Sept. 2, 1880, on the farm six miles southwest of Harlan, Iowa. She is a graduate of the Harlan High school, is a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church in Los Angeles, Calif., and is a Republican. She never married. She resides at 2218 W. 20th Street, Los Angeles.

GERTRUDE ANNA 7-16 PAULK

Gertrude Anna Paulk, fourth child of John William and Felicia Elvira Miller Paulk, was born in Shelby county, six miles southwest of Harlan, Iowa, on Sept. 2, 1883. She graduated from the Harlan High school, attended Teacher's Normal Training and then taught in the rural schools of Shelby county. On Oct. 14, 1908, she was married to Byron Golden 7-16* Edsall, born Oct. 25, 1884, Marshall county, Iowa, the son of Horace Pearson 7-16a Edsall, born Aug. 2, 1858, in Columbiana county, Ohio, and Ruth Anna 7-16b Paley Edsall, born Mar. 11, 1862, in Columbiana county, Ohio. After having lived in Waterloo, Iowa, and Chicago, Ill., they went to Louisville, Ky., in 1921, where they live at 646 South 35th Street. Mr. Edsall is an accountant. They are active members of the Presbyterian Church; politically they are Republicans. Mr. Edsall is a Mason. They are the parents of three children.

8-19. Dorothy Louise, b. July 18, 1911—

8-20. Marjorie Jeanne, b. Sept. 24, 1913—

8-21. Ralph William, b. Aug. 18, 1922—

CHARLES EVERETT 7-17 PAULK

Charles Everett Paulk, fifth child and only son of John William and Felicia Elvira Miller Paulk, was born Sept. 27, 1887, in Shelby county, Iowa. He graduated from the Harlan High school and in Sept., 1915, married Ethel 7-17* Turner, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Elmer 7-17a Turner. For 12 years Ethel was a member of the school board at Harlan. For a number of years Charles had an interest in the

Paulk-Hansen clothing store at Harlan, but his son Gordan bought this interest when he returned from the army after World War II and Charles retired. Two children were born to this couple.

8-22. Gordan Charles, b. Jan., 1917—

8-23. Robert Turner, b. June, 1923—

ESTHER ELVIRA 7-18 PAULK

Esther Elvira Paulk, sixth and youngest child of John William and Felicia Elvira Miller Paulk, was born Sept. 22, 1895, at Harlan, Iowa. She was graduated from the Harlan High school and from Holewan's Business College in Los Angeles, Calif. She is a stenographer and a member of Immanuel Presbyterian Church and the Business Girl's Club in Los Angeles.

GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
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SECTION I
EIGHTH GENERATION
GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER

GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
SUSANNA GRAUEL MILLER
CHILDREN OF ARTHUR K. BURROUGHS

ESTHER 8-2 BURROUGHS

Esther Burroughs, only child of Arthur K. and Elva Zimmerman, was born Feb. 27, 1901. She graduated from the Lisbon, Iowa, High school, attended Cornell College for a year and was graduated from Coe College in 1923 with a B. A. degree. She was principal of the high schools at Swan and Beaman, Iowa. On Nov. 7, 1925, she was married to Ray L. 8-2* Bryant and has lived in Marshalltown, Iowa, since. She is a member of the Methodist Church and the D. A. R. She is Past Matron of the Eastern Star, a Past President of the Woman's Club and Chaplain in the White Shrine. Her husband is a graduate of Coe College in 1921 and the S. U. I. Law School in 1923. He is a Mason, served in World War I and has been Commander of the Marshalltown Post of American Legion. He is a successful building contractor. They live at 106 N. First Street, Marshalltown, Iowa.

CHILDREN OF LAURA LUCINDA PAULK OAKES

CHARLES WILLIS 8-12 OAKES, JR.

Charles Willis Oakes, Jr., oldest child of Charles Willis and Laura Lucinda Paulk Oakes, was born Dec. 12, 1900, on their farm near Kirkman, Iowa. He was graduated from the Kirkman Consolidated High school and then attended the medical school of the University of Nebraska at Omaha. Here he was a member of Phi Beta Pi fraternity.

In politics he is a Republican.

HAROLD PAULK 8-13 OAKES

Harold Paulk Oakes, second child of Charles Willis and Laura Lucinda Paulk Oakes, was born Jan. 30, 1903, on their farm near Kirkman, Iowa. He graduated from the Kirkman Consolidated High school and attended the medical school at Lincoln, Nebraska. He is a Republican and member of the Omega Beta Pi fraternity.

LELAND FRANKLIN 8-14 OAKES

Leland Franklin Oakes, third child of Charles Willis and Laura Lucinda Paulk Oakes, was born on their farm near Kirkman, Iowa, May 17, 1906. He attended the Kirkman Consolidated school.

GEORGE RUSSEL 8-15 OAKES

George Russel Oakes, fourth child of Charles Willis and Laura Lucinda Paulk Oakes, was born June 29, 1909, on their farm near Kirkman, Iowa, and attended the consolidated school at Kirkman.

LAURA HAZEL 8-16 OAKES

Laura Hazel Oakes, fifth child of Charles Willis and Laura Lucinda Paulk Oakes, was born Sept. 24, 1912, on their farm near Kirkman, Iowa, and attended the consolidated schools of Kirkman.

JENNIE GRACE 8-17 OAKES

Jennie Grace Oakes, sixth and youngest child of Charles Willis and Laura Paulk Oakes, was born on their farm March 6, 1918. She attended the public school at Kirkman.

CHILD OF IDA ESTELLE PAULK GINGERY

GLADYS MARIE 8-18 GINGERY

Gladys Marie Gingery, only child of John Clemens and Ida Estelle Paulk Gingery, was born Feb. 10, 1901, at

EIGHTH GENERATION

Harlan, Iowa. She attended the grade school and part of the high school at Harlan, Iowa, then the Marlborough School for Girls and the Wolf School of Designing in Los Angeles, Calif. On July 8, 1924, she was united in marriage with Joyce Finlay 8-18* Flynn, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. H. 8-18a Flynn of Los Angeles. Gladys is a member of the First Congregational Church and a Democrat. Joyce is a Presbyterian and a Republican. He is a Mason.

CHILDREN OF GERTRUDE ANNA PAULK EDSALL

DOROTHY LOUISE 8-19 EDSALL

Dorothy Louise Edsall, first child of Byron G. and Gertrude Anne Paulk Edsall, was born July 18, 1911, at Waterloo, Iowa. In 1921, she moved with her parents to Louisville, Ky. After graduating from high school, she entered the University of Louisville from which she was graduated in 1934 with a B. S. degree. For a number of years she has been employed by the E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Co., Inc., as a secretary. She is active in the Presbyterian Church.

MARJORIE JEANNE 8-20 EDSALL

Marjorie Jeanne Edsall, second child of Byron G. and Gertrude Anne Paulk Edsall, was born Sept. 24, 1913, in Waterloo, Iowa. In 1921, she moved with her parents to Louisville, Ky. After graduating from high school she attended the University of Louisville, where she majored in Home Economics. On November 2, 1934, she was married to the Rev. Hugh Robert 8-20* Miller of Mt. Olive, Mississippi. Mr. Miller is a graduate of the Louisville Presbyterian Theological Seminary. They reside in Union Springs, Alabama, where Mr. Miller is pastor of the First Presbyterian Church.

Child

9-1. Charles Robert, b. March 28, 1944—

RALPH WILLIAM 8-21 EDSALL

Ralph William Edsall, third child of Byron G. and

Gertude Anne Paulk Edsall, was born Aug. 18, 1922, in Louisville, Ky. After graduating from high school, he attended Business School. In 1942, he enlisted in the U. S. Navy and received his basic training at Camp Peary, Va. He qualified for the V-12 Training Program and entered the University of North Carolina in November, 1943. He was later transferred to the Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps and was commissioned an Ensign and graduated from the University with an A. B. degree. He is a member of Alpha Mu Chapter of Kappa Sigma fraternity. Until his release from active duty in June 1947, he was stationed at the Naval Aviation Supply Depot in Philadelphia, Penna. On July 26, 1947, he was married to Alice Louise 8-21* Craig of Concord, North Carolina. She is also a graduate of the University of North Carolina. They reside in Louisville, Ky., and are active members of the Presbyterian Church.

GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
ELIZABETH BARNARD MILLER

Their record may be found in PART 1, the BARNARD section of this book.

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NINTH GENERATION

GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILD
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
SUSANNA GRAUEL MILLER

9-1 Charles Robert Miller

GREAT GREAT GRANDCHILDREN
of
ELIAS VANDEMARK MILLER
and
ELIZABETH BARNARD MILLER

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SECTION II

FIFTH GENERATION

JOSEPH H. MILLER

and his

DESCENDANTS

JOSEPH H. 5-2 MILLER

Joseph H. Miller, the second child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born four miles west of Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, June 12, 1825. He had such advantages as were then available on the Ohio frontier.

In the spring of 1844, when he was 18 years of age, he migrated with his family to Jones County, Iowa. They settled something more than a mile east of the present village of Morley. Whether he had a trade or not I do not know, but he followed farming all his life. He lived back off of the main highway near a spring one half mile west of his brother Elias and about the same distance south of the present home of Uriah 5 Piper. He was twice married. His first wife was Rebecca 5-2* Grauel whom brother George told me was a cousin not a sister to Elias' first wife, George's mother. By this wife there were six children who grew to maturity as listed below. His second marriage was to Margaret 5-2* McConaughy. To this union were born four children who grew to maturity. They are named below.

Rebecca, the first wife, died in 1873 and was buried at Forest cemetery. The second wife, Margaret, died June 16, 1887, and was buried at Forest cemetery. Joseph lived on until Feb. 27, 1898, when he too passed on. He and his family were always members of the United Brethren church and he was a Democrat in politics.

Children:

- 6-14 Catherine, b. 1852
- 6-15 William Hanby, b. April 19, 1855; d. Sept. 10, 1931
- 6-16 Susan
- 6-17 Ella
- 6-18 Addie, b. 1863—
- 6-19 Minnie, b. June 30, 1865; d. Nov. 15, 1944
- 6-20 Charles C., b. July 4, 1876; d. July 5, 1939
- 6-21 Anna
- 6-22 Joseph Clancy, b. July 25, 1880; d. Oct. 29, 1947
- 6-23 Clifford I., b. 1882—

SECTION II

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

JOSEPH H. MILLER

CHILDREN OF JOSEPH H. MILLER

CATHERINE 6-14 MILLER

Catherine Miller, the oldest child who grew to maturity of Joseph 5-2 and Rebecca Grauel Miller was born in 1852. She attended the rural school and grew up as others did at that time. Her first marriage was to Commodore 6-14* Sunday. This couple lived on a small farm between her father's place and that of her Uncle Elias. To this union no children were born. Mr. Sunday died in 1878. Catherine's second marriage was to Edward E. 6-14* Sawyer and they continued to live in the house just across the road from her Uncle Elias. To this union was born one child, Gordon H. Sawyer who with his wife continues to live at the same place where his father and mother lived and died.

Edward E. Sawyer was an intelligent man and locally known for his ability in debate. He was for many years secretary to the school board of his home district. He and his family were members of the United Evangelical church and he was a superintendent of its Sunday School. He died in 1912 and is buried in the White Oak Cemetery. Catherine, his faithful wife, always bore an excellent reputation as a neighbor, a friend, and a Christian. Her memory is cherished by her descendants and respected by all who knew her. She died May 5, 1939, and was buried by her husband in the White Oak Cemetery.

Child:

7-37 Gordon H.

WILLIAM HANBY 6-15 MILLER

William Hanby Miller, second child of Joseph and Rebecca Grauel Miller, was born April 19, 1855, in Jones County, Iowa. He was named for Rev. C. W. 6 Hanby, a Bishop prominent in the United Brethren church of Ohio. On Feb. 22, 1890, he married Etta 6-15* Evertson and for many

years they lived on a farm. He became interested in roads and built roads all over Jones County, using horse drawn machinery for this work. Later he moved to Lisbon, Iowa, where he served as water commissioner, operating the pumps until his death, Sept. 10, 1931. To this union was born one daughter, Beulah, but they took into their home the infant daughter, Erhmal, of his brother Charlie, raising her as their own. Etta died June 8, 1935, and is buried beside her husband in the Lisbon Cemetery.

Children:

7-38 Beulah Zephyr, b. July 23, 1896—

7-39 Ehrmal Irene (adopted), b. April 25, 1906—

SUSAN 6-16 MILLER

Susan Miller, third child of Joseph H. and Rebecca Grauel Miller, was born in Iowa. She married Charles 6-16* Manly and they live in Sac City, Iowa. To this union was born one child.

7-40 Edna

ELLA 6-17 MILLER

Ella Miller, fourth child of Joseph H. and Rebecca Grauel Miller, was born in Iowa. She was married to Agustus 6-17* Justice and lives at Lake View, Iowa.

Child:

7-41 Effie Justice (Kolbe)

ADDIE 6-18 MILLER

Addie Miller, fifth child of Joseph H. and Rebecca Grauel Miller, was born in Jones County, Iowa, in 1863. On April 6, 1885, she was married to Lewis 6-18* Kohl. To this union were born three children.

7-42 Clarence, b. Sept. 14, 1886—

7-43 Ettie, b. Aug. 4, 1888—

7-44 Amos, b. Nov. 30, 1892—

MINNIE 6-19 FLORENCE MILLER

Minnie Florence Miller was the youngest of the six children born to Joseph and Rebecca Grauel Miller. She was born June 30, 1865. She attended the country school near her farm home and made many friendships which lasted her entire life. Her mother died when she was seven years old and for the period of time between that of her mother's death and her father's remarriage she lived with her grandparents, Rev. Jacob and Mary Keller Miller. Until her marriage she was a busy young woman helping her step-mother in the home and the care of the four young children. She was also the "angel" of the neighborhood, always available when a day or two of extra help was needed. She was a happy, congenial person always singing and mimicing every type of person in talk and mannerisms. She was married to Robert Henry 6-19* Russell Sept. 28, 1890. With the exception of two years spent in Saskatchewan, Canada, they spent the largest part of their lives on the farm where they started housekeeping. They retired to Morley, Iowa, in 1926 and celebrated their golden wedding anniversary there on Sept. 28, 1940. Robert died suddenly on March 23, 1943, at the farm home of his son Harlan where he was spending the day. Minnie had been in poor health for several years and spent the remainder of her life with her two sons and their families. She died Nov. 15, 1944, and is buried beside her husband in the White Oak cemetery.

Children:

7-45—Harlan, b.

7-46—Willard, b.

CHARLES C. 6-20 MILLER

Charles C. Miller, oldest son of Joseph 5-2 and Margaret 5-2* McConaughy Miller, was born in Jones County, Iowa, July 4, 1876. He attended the local school and on Jan. 2, 1898, was married to Nettie 6-20* Tubbs. Three children were born to this union and after a long illness his wife died on May 31, 1907. On Feb. 11, 1913, he was married to Edith 6-20* Ladd and in 1918 they moved to Morley, Iowa, where

he followed the carpenter and building trade. He died July 5, 1939, and is buried in Center cemetery.

Children:

7-47—Ervin Lee, b. May 3, 1902—

7-39—Ehrmal (adopted) b. Apr. 25, 1906—

ANNA 6-21 MILLER

Anna Miller, second child of Joseph and Margaret McConaughy Miller was born in Jones County, Iowa, and married William 6-21* Melton. They live in Mechanicsville, Iowa.

JOSEPH CLANCY 6-22 MILLER

Joseph Clancy Miller, third child of Joseph and Margaret McConaughy Miller was born in Jones County, Iowa, July 25, 1880. He became a brakeman on a C. M. & St. Paul passenger train and moved to Marion, Iowa. March 26, 1902, he married Bertha Mae 6-22* Vernon. He died Oct. 29, 1947, and is buried.

Children:

7-48—Elwyn Lloyd, b. Oct. 21, 1902—

7-49—Verlyn Irol—b. Nov. 24, 1909—

CLIFFORD I. 6-23 MILLER

Clifford I. Miller, youngest child of Joseph and Margaret McConaughy Miller was born in Jones Co., Ia., in 1882. He attended the local schools and has always lived near Morley, Ia., where he managed an elevator. On Nov. 25, 1905, he was married to Jennie 6-23* Hughes.

Child:

7-50—Leola M.—b. July 16, 1913—

SECTION II

SEVENTH GENERATION

GRANDCHILDREN

of

JOSEPH H. MILLER

SEVENTH GENERATION

CHILDREN OF WILLIAM HANBY MILLER

BEULAH ZEPHYR 7-38 MILLER

Beulah Zephyr Miller, only child of William 6-15 Hanby and Etta Evertson Miller, was born July 23, 1896, in Jones County, Iowa. She attended the local schools and on Nov. 29, 1917, was married to Ira Jay 7-38* Mohn. They live on a farm near Lisbon, Iowa.

EHRMAL IRENE 7-39 MILLER

Ehrmal Irene Miller, daughter of Charles and Nettie Tubbs, was born in Jones County, Iowa, April 25, 1906. Because of the illness and death of her mother, she was adopted and raised by her Uncle and Aunt William Hanby and Etta Evertson Miller. She graduated from the Lisbon Iowa, high school and the State Normal school and taught in the Linn County rural schools until her marriage to Laurence 7-39* Goucher.

CHILDREN OF ADDIE MILLER KOHL

CLARENCE 7-42 KOHL

Clarence Kohl, oldest child of Lewis and Addie Miller Kohl was born in Jones County, Iowa, Sept. 14, 1886. On Oct. 23, 1910, he was married to Amber 7-42* Hughes and they lived on a farm. He died Dec. 24, 1915. They had one child.

Child:

8-57—Eugene Lewis—b. May 9, 1913—

ETTIE MAY 7-43 KOHL

Ettie May Kohl, second child of Lewis and Addie Miller Kohl, was born in Jones County, Iowa, Aug. 4, 1888, and

was married April 5, 1906, to William Joseph 7-43* Bailey.

Children:

8-58—Thelma Evelyn, b. July 28, 1907—

8-59—Alvin William—b. June 14, 1918—

AMOS C. 7-44 KOHL

Amos C. Kohl, third and youngest child of Lewis and Addie Miller Kohl, was born in Jones County, Iowa, Nov. 30, 1892. He was married Jan. 14, 1914, to Bernice 7-44* Filloon and they lived on a farm.

Child:

8-60—Rolland C. Kohl, b. June 3, 1916—

CHILD OF JOSEPH CLANCY MILLER

ELWYN LLOYD 7-48 MILLER

Elwyn Lloyd Miller, oldest child of Joseph Clancy and Bertha Vernon Miller was born Oct. 21, 1902, near Lisbon in Jones County, Iowa. He graduated from the Marion, Iowa, high school in 1921 and from Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, with an A.B. degree in 1915. He has been superintendent of the public schools at Lake City, Iowa, and Maquoketa, Iowa, and is now superintendent of the Edina-Morningside Public Schools in Minneapolis. He has one son. They live at 4619 Casco Avenue, Edina, Minneapolis 10, Minn.

Child:

8-61—John.

SECTION III

FIFTH GENERATION

SARAH MILLER (HUTCHINSON)

and her

DESCENDANTS

SARAH 5-3 MILLER

Sarah Miller, third child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born May 22, 1827, in Fairfield County, Ohio. When about 17 years of age she moved with her parents to Jones County, Iowa. In about 1848 or 1849 she was married to William S. 5-3* Hutchinson (b. Jan. 29, 1821). He was a minister in the Methodist Episcopal church but had to retire on account of his voice failing him. He died May 31, 1889, and Sarah died June 10, 1900. They are buried in Oakland Cemetery in Beaman, Grundy County, Iowa. They were the parents of four children.

Children:

6-24—Mary J.—b. Oct. 11, 1850; d. April 12, 1909.

6-25—John Wesley—b. July 29, 1852—

6-26—Ella E.—b. Jan. 2, 1855—

6-27—George D.—b. Oct. 28, 1858—

SECTION III

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

SARAH MILLER (HUTCHINSON)

CHILDREN
of
SARAH MILLER (HUTCHINSON)

MARY J. 6-24 HUTCHINSON

Mary J. Hutchinson, first child of William S. and Sarah Miller Hutchinson, was born Oct. 11, 1850, in Jones County, Iowa. On April 4, 1867, she was married to David B. 6-24* Pettit. They lived at Fort Dodge, Iowa, where he was a mechanic. Mary died April 12, 1909.

JOHN WESLEY 6-25 HUTCHINSON

John Wesley Hutchinson, second child of William S. and Sarah Miller Hutchinson, was born in Jones County, Iowa, July 29, 1852. On Dec. 9, 1877, he was married to Flora 6-25* Dunham. They lived in Beaman, Iowa where he was an operator and agent for the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad for 36 years. November 12, 1912, he was retired and placed on the pension list. After that he worked in real estate.

Children

7-51 Amos Ray b. Feb. 2, 1880—

7-52 Flossie b. June 10, 1883—

7-53 George Lee b. Oct. 4, 1884—

ELLA E. 6-26 HUTCHINSON

Ella E. Hutchison, third child of William S. and Sarah Miller Hutchinson, was born Jan. 2, 1855 in Jones County, Iowa. She was married to E. Lafayette 6-26* Waldbridge on June 3, 1871.

GEORGE D. 6-27 HUTCHINSON

George D. Hutchinson, fourth and youngest child of

William S. and Sarah Miller Hutchinson was born in Jones County, Iowa, Oct. 28, 1858. On May 17, 1884, he was married to Ella 6-27* Hay. He is a druggist and lives at Pomona, California where he has an orange and walnut grove.

Child

7-54 Lucille, married a Mr. 7-54* Young

SECTION IV

FIFTH GENERATION

LEVI K. MILLER

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

FIFTH GENERATION

LEVI K. 5-4 MILLER

Levi K. Miller, fourth child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born Oct. 31, 1828 near Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio. He removed with his family to Jones County, Iowa at the age of 16 years. On Sept. 6, 1852 he was married to Mary Ann 5-4* Green. They lived on a farm joining that of his parents. After the death of his wife, May 22, 1902, Levi lived around among his children. On June 10, 1917 when he was nearly 89 years old, he passed away at the home of his son Frank. He is buried in Center Cemetery.

Children

- 6-28 Thomas Milton b. Feb. 6, 1854—
- 6-29 Loretta Jane b. Mar. 8, 1855—d. Feb. 6, 1890.
- 6-30 William Allen b. Dec. 24, 1856—d. Feb. 23, 1918.
- 6-31 Alice Victoria b. Apr. 2, 1858—d. Nov. 10, 1910.
- 6-32 Edward Stacy b. Jan. 28, 1860—
- 6-33 Jacob Newton b. Dec. 7, 1861—d. Aug. 15, 1863.
- 6-34 Frank Willard b. Aug. 28, 1863—
- 6-35 John Howard b. Mar. 10, 1865—
- 6-36 Henry Delbert b. Jan. 7, 1867—d.
- 6-37 Emmarella Elva b. Nov. 18, 1870—

SECTION IV

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

LEVI K. MILLER

CHILDREN
of
LEVI KILLER MILLER

THOMAS MILTON 6-28 MILLER

Thomas Milton Miller, eldest child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born Feb. 6, 1854 in Jones County, Iowa. On Nov. 1, 1878, he was married to Mandane 6-28* Norton. They lived on a farm near Olin, Iowa.

Child

7-55 Clarence A.

LORETTA JANE 6-29 MILLER

Loretta Jane Miller, second child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, March 8, 1855. She was married to Wesley 6-29* Emerson on Dec. 1, 1880. They lived on a farm one-half mile west of Olin, Iowa. She died Feb. 6, 1890, and is buried at the Green County Church, five miles west of Olin. There were no children.

WILLIAM ALLEN 6-30 MILLER

William Allen Miller, third child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born Dec. 2, 1856 in Jones County, Iowa. He was married to Emma J. 6-30* Blayney on Jan. 6, 1881. For two years they lived on a farm and then moved to Olin where he engaged in general merchandise. For eight years he was postmaster of Olin and for five years auditor of Jones County. He then moved to Davenport, Iowa., where he was connected with the street car company for several years. From 1913 until his death, he was constable of Scott Co., Iowa. He died Feb. 23, 1918. There were no children.

ALICE VICTORIA 6-31 MILLER

Alice Victoria Miller, fourth child of Levi K. and

Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, April 2, 1858. On June 6, 1881, she was married to Samuel 6-31* Pieper. For many years they lived on a farm and then moved to Olin, Iowa. She died Nov. 10, 1910, and is buried near Olin. There are no children.

EDWARD STACY 6-32 MILLER

Edward Stacy Miller, fifth child of Levi K. and Mary Miller was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Jan. 28, 1859. He was married to Emma F. 6-32* Byerly on Jan. 6, 1881. They were farmers but in later life retired and moved to Cedar Rapids, Iowa. She died and is buried in the Green or Center Chapel Cemetery five miles west of Olin.

Child

7-56 Verna Miller

FRANK WILLARD 6-34 MILLER

Frank Willard Miller, seventh child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Aug. 28, 1863. On March 4, 1885, he was married to Hattie B. 6-34* Blaney. Their home was in Olin, Iowa, where he was postmaster for 13 years, retiring in 1922. There were no children.

JOHN HOWARD 6-35 MILLER

John Howard Miller, eighth child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, March 10, 1865. On March 20, 1897, he was married to Essie 6-35* Graft. He is a salesman and they reside in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Child

7-57 Walter Miller b. Sept. 1898

HENRY DELBERT 6-36 MILLER

Henry Delbert Miller, ninth child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Jan. 7, 1867. He was married to Myrtle 6-36* Farnham in 1888. He was state agent for the Buick Automobile Co., in Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

SEVENTH GENERATION

He became wealthy and besides other property, owned two sections of good Iowa land.

Child

7-58 Florence b. July 21, 1899—

EMMARRELLA ELVA 6-37 MILLER

Emmarella Elva Miller, tenth and youngest child of Levi K. and Mary Miller, was born in Jones Co., Nov. 18, 1870. In Dec., 1890, she married James C. 6-37* Farnham, a brother of Myrtle, who married Emmarella's brother Delbert. They were the parents of four children.

Children

7-59 Vera Farnham, died in infancy

7-60 Alta b. Feb. 22, 1892—

7-61 Ehrmal b. Sept. 14, 1901—

7-62 Theola b. Nov. 14, 1903—

SECTION V

FIFTH GENERATION

RHODA MILLER (GRAUEL)

AND HER

DESCENDANTS

FIFTH GENERATION

RHODA 5-5 MILLER

Rhoda Miller, fifth child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born Oct. 5, 1831, in Fairfield Co., Ohio. She removed with her family to Jones Co., Iowa, in 1844. On Dec. 9, 1849, she was married to Simon 5-5* Grauel b. Feb. 12, 1827. They lived on a farm for more than a quarter of a century. They were Democrats and members of the United Brethren church. Rhoda died Oct. 16, 1875, and 31 years later her husband died Oct. 21, 1906.

Children

- 6-38 Levi M. b. Sept. 19, 1850—d. in 1905
- 6-39 Jennie m. Dec. 14, 1851 —
- 6-40 Sarah b. 1853—d. when 9 mo. old
- 6-41 Romancy b. Mar. 22, 1855—
- 6-42 Mary b. Nov. 15, 1856—
- 6-43 Dwight b. Jan. 4, 1859—

SECTION V

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

OF

RHODA MILLER (GRAUEL)

CHILDREN
of
RHODA MILLER (GRAUEL)

LEVI M. 6-38 GRAUEL

Levi M. Grauel, first child of Simon and Rhoda Miller Grauel was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Sept. 19, 1850. On Jan. 2, 1873, he was married to Julia 6-38* Kohl who was born in 1853 in Jones Co. They lived on a farm and were members of the United Brethren church. Politically they were Democrats. He died in 1905.

Children

7-63 Arthur b. Oct., 1874—

7-64 Lavina b. in 1876, unmarried and deceased

JENNIE 6-39 GRAUEL

Jennie Grauel, second child of Simon and Rhoda Miller Grauel, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Dec. 14, 1851. On Jan. 7, 1872, she was married to Oliver K. 6-39* Mershon b. 1849. They lived on a farm and were members of the Christian Church. They belonged to the Democrat party. They moved to Omaha, Neb.

ROMANCY 6-41 GRAUEL

Romancy Grauel, fourth child of Simon and Rhoda Miller Graul, was born March 2, 1855 in Jones Co., Iowa. On March 20, 1873 she was married to Henry A. 6-41* Escher who was born in Germany, Oct. 3, 1851. They lived in Jones County until 1875 when they moved to a farm in Shelby Co., Iowa. Here they continued to live until 1913, when they moved into a fine home they had built in Harlan. They are members of the Methodist Church and are Democrats.

Children

7-65 Franklin C. b. Jan. 3, 1878—

- 7-66 Elsie E. b. Nov. 11, 1879—
- 7-67 Minnie L. b. Apr. 29, 1882—
- 7-68 Mable M. b. Jan. 25, 1884—
- 7-69 Myrtle R. b. Oct. 7, 1885—
- 7-70 Herbert E. b. Mar. 9, 1888—
- 7-71 Estelle C. b. July 22, 1892—

DWIGHT 6-43 GRAUEL

Dwight Grauel, sixth and youngest child of Simon and Rhoda Miller Grauel, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Jan. 4, 1859. In 1883 or 1884 he was married to Ettie 6-43* Kramer who was born in Jones Co. They reside in Avoca, Iowa where he is engaged in the mercantile business. He is a Mason and a Republican.

Children

- 7-72 Roy
- 7-73 George
- 7-74 Frances
- 7-75 Harold

SECTION VI

FIFTH GENERATION

ELIZABETH MILLER (MUCK)

AND HER

DESCENDANTS

ELIZABETH 5-6 MILLER

Elizabeth Miller, sixth child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born July 8, 1833, near Lancaster, Ohio. She removed with her family to Jones County, Iowa, when she was 11 years old. March 4, 1855, she was married to Alex 5-6* Muck. For a time they farmed in Iowa but later in life are believed to have moved to Glen Elder, Kansas. Elizabeth died Nov. 9, 1908.

Children

- 6-44 George b. Dec. 24, 1855—d. Mar. 13, 1856
- 6-45 Belle b. Oct. 7, 1857—
- 6-46 Essie b. July 24, 1860—
- 6-47 Chester b. Apr. 8, 1862—
- 6-48 Lucy b. Dec. 5, 1863—
- 6-49 Mary Josphine b. Dec. 11, 1865—d. Apr. 19, 1866
- 6-50 Hattie b. Feb. 4, 1867—d. July 10, 1910
- 6-51 Eva b. Oct. 8, 1868—
- 6-52 Creed b. June 4, 1870—
- 6-53 Bertha b. Jan. 23, 1873—

SECTION VI

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

OF

ELIZABETH MILLER (MUCK)

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN of ELIZABETH MILLER (MUCK

BELLE 6-45 MUCK

Belle Muck, second child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Oct. 7, 1857. She was married to F. H. 6-45* Randall at Harlan, Iowa, on Dec. 23, 1877. They removed to Glen Elder, Kansas.

Children

7-76 Myrtle b. Feb. 1, 1881—

7-77 Robert b. Sept. 25, 1882—

7-78 Mason b. Feb. 15, 1885

ESSIE 6-46 MUCK

Essie Muck, third child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, July 24, 1860. She was married to Albert 6-46* Fry, at Defiance, Iowa. Her husband is now dead and she lives at Cashmere, Washington.

Children

7-79 Vere

7-80 Mason

CHESTER 6-47 MUCK

Chester Muck, fourth child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, April 8, 1862. He was married to Edna 6-47* Earl and they live in Glen Elder, Kansas.

Children

7-81 Lannie

7-82 Vene

EVA 6-51 MUCK

Eva Muck, eighth child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born Oct. 8, 1868, in Jones Co., Iowa. She married Perry 6-51* Watson and they live at Glen Elder, Kansas.

Children

7-83 Jacob b. Oct. 30, 1888—

7-84 Samuel b. in Glen Elder. Killed Oct. 12, 1919, in World War I

7-85 Phyllis Jane b. Dec. 13, 1900—

CREED 6-52 MUCK

Creed Muck, ninth child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Oct. 8, 1868. He removed with his parents to Glen Elder where he was married to Jessie 6-52* Norris.

Child

7-86 Louise b. July 1, 1907—

BERTHA 6-53 MUCK

Bertha Muck, tenth and youngest child of Alex and Elizabeth Miller Muck, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, Jan. 23, 1873. She was married to Martin 6-53* McCoy and they live at Flagler, Colorado. They are Republicans.

SECTION VII

FIFTH GENERATION

DAVID W. MILLER

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

FIFTH GENERATION

DAVID W. 5-7 MILLER

David W. Miller, seventh child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born Apr. 1, 1836, in Fairfield Co., Ohio. He removed with his family to Jones Co., Iowa, when he was eight years old. He was married to Miriam 5-7* Pettit. They lived on a farm in Rome Township, Jones Co., Iowa. David lost his mind and never grew any better. His wife and children moved to Denver, Colo.

Children

6-54 Arthur, engaged in mining in California

6-55 John, died young of diphtheria

6-56 Elmer, engaged in mining in New Mexico

SECTION VIII

FIFTH GENERATION

AMOS G. MILLER

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

AMOS G. 5-8 MILLER

Amos G. Miller, eighth child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born Jan. 19, 1839, on his parent's farm in Fairfield Co., Ohio, four miles west of Lancaster. He removed with his family to Jones Co., Iowa, when he was five years old. Here he grew to manhood, became a druggist, and on Nov. 4, 1863, was married to Henrietta 5-8* Awty of La Porte, Ind. They lived in Mechanicsville, Iowa, for about 14 years and here their children were born. They then moved to Colorado. Amos, with one exception, was the only Republican in the Miller family. He died in Leadville, Colorado, May 28, 1900.

Children

6-57 Annie Gertrude b. May 8, 1865—

6-58 Dennett Eugene b. Aug. 17, 1868—d. 1923.

6-59 Ralph Edmund b. Sept. 28, 1876—

SECTION VIII

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

AMOS G. MILLER

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN of AMOS G. MILLER

ANNIE GERTRUDE 6-57 MILLER

Annie Gertrude Miller, first child of Amos G. and Henrietta Awty Miller, was born in Mechanisville, Iowa, May 8, 1865. She was married to Frederick G. 6-57* Schrader, June 1, 1892, at Denver, Colorado.

Child

7-87 Katherine Dennett b. Dec. 19, 1895—

DENNETT EUGENE 6-58 MILLER

Dennett Eugene Miller, second child of Amos G. and Henrietta Awty Miller, was born Aug. 17, 1868, at Mechanicsville, Iowa. When he was nine years old he removed with his parents to Denver, Colo. On Oct. 11, 1891, he was married to Rose 6-58* Carney. He was connected with the First National Bank in Denver for 30 years. He was a Mason and a member of the Country Club. He died in 1923.

RALPH EDMUND 6-59 MILLER

Ralph Edmund Miller, third child of Amos G. and Henrietta Awty Miller, was born at Mechanicsville, Iowa, on Sept. 28, 1876. On June 1, 1905, he was married to Marian Eva 6-59* Christian in Denver, Colo., where they now reside.

Child

7-88 Marian Henrietta b. Mar. 9, 1910—

SECTION IX

FIFTH GENERATION

JACOB WINTERS MILLER

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

FIFTH GENERATION

JACOB WINTERS 5-9 MILLER

Jacob Winters Miller, ninth child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller, was born in Fairfield Co., Ohio July 1, 1841. When he was three years old he removed with his parents and family to Jones Co., Iowa, where he lived the rest of his life except for a few years spent in Mechanicsville, Cedar Co., Iowa. In 1864 he was married to Emily Grey 5-9* Tyson of Ft. Wayne, Ind. She was born March 21, 1842. He engaged in the photograph business in Mechanicsville and here their only child was born. In 1872 they removed to Anamosa; Iowa, where he continued in the photograph business. He supported the Republican ticket and was a member of the Episcopal church. His death occurred Sept. 16, 1907. He is buried in Riverside Cemetery, Anamosa, Iowa.

Child

6-60 Virgil Clifford b. Oct. 30, 1868—

SECTION IX

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILD

OF

JACOB WINTERS MILLER

CHILD
of
JACOB WINTERS MILLER
VIRGIL CLIFFORD 6-60 MILLER

Virgil Clifford Miller, only child of Jacob W. and Emily Grey Tyson Miller, was born in Mechanicsville, Iowa, Oct. 30, 1868. When he was four years old his family moved to Anamosa, where he attended the public schools, graduating from the high school in 1887. On Sept. 28, 1918, he married Mrs. Myrtle 6-60* (Washburn) Davis. He held many responsible positions during his business career and his latest work consists of gathering information regarding the foreign trade of the United States as Chief Division of Statistics of the United States Shipping Board. He is an Episcopalian and a Mason. There are no children.

SECTION X

FIFTH GENERATION

BENJAMIN HUBER MILLER

AND HIS

DESCENDANTS

BENJAMIN HUBER 5-10 MILLER

Benjamin H. Miller, tenth and youngest child of Jacob and Mary Keller Miller and the only one to be born in Iowa, was born Apr. 10, 1845, in Rome Township, Jones Co. When performing on a trapeze at the age of 15, his hip was stretched and he was always lame. He was graduated from th Lisbon high school and then taught school for several years. He engaged in the drug business in Stanwood, Iowa, from 1868 until April 1872 when he moved to Olin, Iowa, and there continued in the drug business. On Sept. 12, 1869, he married Eva 5-10* Foreman who was born in Rome Township in 1846. He studied law and was admitted to the bar in 1875. He practiced law in Olin until 1897 when he removed to Anamosa, Iowa. He had a long and useful career, holding many public offices of trust. He was Judge of the 18th Judicial District of Iowa from 1903 to 1907. This district included the counties of Jones, Linn, and Cedar. He was a Republican until the prohibition question became a factor, afterwhich he affiliated with the Democratic party. He was elected Judge in 1902, as a Democrat, in a county which was strongly Republican and missed re-election in 1906, by only about 200, he leading his party ticket. He took a justifiable pride in the fact that during his four years on the bench 80 per cent. of the cases appealed from his court to the Supreme Court of the State were affirmed, whereas 50 per cent. is considered a good average. As a trial lawyer he was considered one of the leading members of the bar. He was an eloquent public speaker and was frequently sought for great occasions. In religion Judge Miller was a Spiritualist. He was a member of the Masonic fraternity, being a Knight Templar and a member of the Mystic Shrine. He died of pneumonia, Mar. 9, 1911. His funeral was one of the largest ever held in that section of the state, testifying to the high esteem in which he was held. He was buried in the Riverside Cemetery, Anamosa.

Children

6-61 Merton b. July 16, 1870—Always a cripple and never

married

6-62 Earl F. b. Mar. 14, 1872—

6-63 Harry W. b. Oct. 28, 1875—

6-64 Mabel E. b. May 26, 1878—d. 1879

6-65 Luella B. b. Mar. 3, 1881—

6-66 Ruby A. b. May 5, 1884—d. Apr. 1913, an invalid all
her life

SECTION X

SIXTH GENERATION

CHILDREN

of

BENJAMIN HUBER MILLER

CHILDREN
of
BENJAMIN HUBER MILLER

EARL F. 6-62 MILLER

Earl F. Miller, the third child of Judge Benjamin and Eva Foreman Miller, was born March 14, 1872, in Jones Co., Iowa. He was graduated from the Olin high school and taught school for a few years. He worked for the Metropolitan Supply Co. for a number of years part of the time as manager of their Chicago office. For a few years he was steward of the Training School for Girls at Mitchelville, Iowa. On May 12, 1894, he was married to Mertie C. 6-62* Ohmsted. He is a Mason and a Democrat. He lives at Anamosa, Iowa.

Child

7-89 Chester E. b. April 2, 1895

HARRY W. 6-63 MILLER

Harry W. Miller, fourth child of Judge Benjamin and Eva Foreman Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, on Oct. 28, 1875. In October, 1914, he was married to Agnes 6-63* Smith. After his graduation from high school, he became a clerk in charge of the fast mail trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs. He is a Mason and a Democrat.

Children

7-90 Harryb. 1916—

7-91 Gerald b. 1918

7-92 Harold b. 1918

Twins

LUELLA B. 6-65 MILLER

Luella B. Miller, fifth child of Judge Benjamin and Eva

Foreman Miller, was born in Jones Co., Iowa, March 3, 1881. He became a railroad mail clerk on trains between Chicago and Council Bluffs, Iowa. He was married to Frances K. 6-65* Fisher, March, 1905, at Anamosa, Iowa. He suffered a nervous breakdown and in a fit of despondency, shot himself. He died Sept. 1, 1918. He was a member of the Elks Lodge.

Child

7-93 Mary Evelyn

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